The Northwestern Miller

Volume 244
Number 5

OCTOBER 31, 1950

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$4 a year

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The Northwestern Miller

ESTABLISHED IN 1873

A Weekly News Magazine for the Flour Industry
Issued by

The Miller Publishing Co.

Executive, Editorial and Publication Offices at
118 So. 6th St., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
Telephone MAin 0575

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year $4, two years $7, in U.S. or U.S. Possessions, Canada and Pan-America. Add $3 a year for postage to other countries. Single copy 30c. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Minneapolis Post Office. Change of Address—Readers are urged to give prompt notice and to anticipate change in near future by two weeks' advance notice. Ask postman for form 22-S to advise of this change.

CABLE ADDRESS: "Palmking," Minneapolis, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, London and Toronto.

TELETYPE CALL NUMBERS: Minneapolis, MP 179; Kansas City, KC 295; Chicago, CG 340; New York, NY 1-2452; Washington, D.C., WA 82.

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J. B. Foltz
General Sales Manager

JBF/mc

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in a fog . . .

. . . says a
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CONTROL

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N.W. Flour Output at Prewar Level

1950 CROP YEAR PRODUCTION DOWN 2½% FROM 1949 OUTPUT

Total for Four-State Region Estimated at 36,037,000 Sacks With Minneapolis and South Dakota Mills Reporting Gains of 14.2 and 3.6% Respectively

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat flour production in the Northwest during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1950, totaled 36,037,000 sacks, a decline of only 2½% from the previous crop year total of 36,969,000 sacks. Minnesota interior mills and mills in Montana and North Dakota accounted for the decline, with Minneapolis and South Dakota showing increases of 14.2 and 3.6% respectively.

That total represents 100% of the region's flour production. Reports were obtained from mills accounting for approximately 95% of total output. The balance of production was estimated and expressed as 100% of production.

The decline of only 2½% reflects the return to normal operations following the war years and is attributed to a gradual shrinking of the export flour market.

Figures for the year's output, compiled by The Northwestern Miller, show that mills in the four state area, including mills in Minneapolis, operated during the year at 69.4% of capacity, based on a 300-day work year. That figure reflects a decline of 4.1% from the 1949 crop year operating index which was 73.5%.

The survey disclosed a decline of 10 in the number of active mills which operated during the year. There were 65 mills in operation in the four-state area during the 1950 crop year as compared with 75 for the previous year. The decline in mill numbers, by states, was as follows: Minnesota interior, 1; North Dakota, 2; South Dakota, 3; Montana, 2; Minneapolis 2. The majority of the mills which were not active during the past crop year were in the small mill capacity group.

The percentage of activity varied widely between capacity groups during the year, with the larger mills showing the highest running time. Interior Minnesota mills showed a spread of 58.8%, with mills of 2,000 sacks or more daily capacity averaging 68.5% and mills of less than 200 sacks operating at an average of 9.7% of capacity.

The same general trend holds also for mills in other states.

Minnesota interior mills, including those in Duluth and Superior and St. Paul produced 15,913,395 sacks during the year compared with 17,780,375 sacks during the 1949 crop year for a decline of 1,766,395 sacks, or 10.4% of the 1949 output. There was a net decline of 1 in the number of mills operating; 35 mills were included in the 1949 survey as compared with 34 for the 1950 survey.

The six active mills in Minneapolis produced 13,772,075 sacks of flour during the year for an increase of 1,721,059 sacks, or 14.2% over the 1949 output. There was a decline of 2 in the number of active mills in Minneapolis for the 1950 crop year.

Mills in North Dakota averaged 51.1% of capacity running time during the year and produced 2,771,635 sacks of flour. This was 8.8% below the 1949 crop year output of 3,043,093 sacks. There was a reduction of 2 in the number of mills operating during the 1950 crop year as compared with the 1949 year. Eight reported in 1950 as against 10 in 1949.

In order to prevent disclosing production figures of one mill in its capacity group in South Dakota, the totals for all mills in that state are consolidated in the tabulation. Five mills reported production figures in that state for the year just closed, compared with eight for the previous year. The total output for the five mills for the 1950 crop year was 401,623 sacks as against 388,476 sacks for the 1949 year for a percentage gain in production of 3.6. Average running time for that state's mills are figured to be 60.5%.

The flour production of mills in Montana declined 14.2% during the 1950 crop year. The total output was 3,177,546 sacks as against 3,706,121 sacks for the 1949 crop year. Mills in that state operated at an average of 69.3% of capacity for the year.

An examination of the state-by-state statistics on flour production for the past 15 years discloses that the production picture for the past crop year was above the average in most instances, if the abnormally high output of the war years is excluded from the calculations.

Detailed production figures and other statistics for the four-state region are shown in tables appearing on page 34.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

FARMERS UNION OPENS KANSAS CITY ELEVATOR

KANSAS CITY — The Farmers Union Fairfax elevator, built this year by the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. of Kansas City, was put into operation Oct. 30. It is the first major expansion in elevator capacity in the Kansas City grain terminal area since 1937 and increases the terminal's storage capacity to 62,904,000 bu.

The new elevator has a capacity of 1,157,000 bu. and is located in the Fairfax industrial district on the Kansas side of the river. Construction of the plant was begun early this year. The Harry E. Surface Co. of Kansas City was the major contractor.

Construction of the river-rail terminal, a 3-million-bushel elevator operated by the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., and enlargement of the Rodney Milling Co. storage to 1,350,000 bu. in 1937 were the last major expansions of elevator capacity in Kansas City.

Minneapolis continues to rank first in terminal storage capacity in the U.S. with a total of 93,409,700 bu. Kansas City is second with 62,904,000 bu. and Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth follow in that order.

Regional Millers' Meeting Set for Oklahoma, Nov. 9-10

CHICAGO—A regional meeting of millers, sponsored jointly by the Millers National Federation and the Oklahoma Millers Assn., will be held Nov. 9-10 at Lake Murray State Lodge, near Ardmore, Okla.

Several subjects of importance to the milling industry will be discussed, including the effect of government policies on the milling business. A program for the meeting, which will be held immediately following the national elections, is in the process of preparation.

The MNF said recently that the meeting is planned primarily for the Southwest, but any miller is welcome to attend from any area whether he is a member of the MNF or the Oklahoma Millers Assn. or not. There are many recreational facilities available at the lodge, it was pointed out, and some millers might plan a longer stay.

Paul Jackson, Tradesmen's Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary of the Oklahoma millers' association, will handle room reservations for the event. Mr. Jackson said that the estimated time of arrival should be included with requests for reservations.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Canadian Mills Speed Shipment of U.K. Order

WINNIPEG—At the end of October, Canadian mills had shipped approximately one third of their million-bag flour business to the U.K.

The transaction, negotiated some time ago, was worked to the U.K. under the International Wheat Agreement for October and November shipment. The remaining two thirds of the total must clear from the Port of Churchill by the end of November. As a result, Canadian mills are working to capacity on the U.K. order, which calls for 13% protein, and .52% ash. The flour is reported to have been worked on a basis of $12.85 per 280 lb., Canadian funds, f.o.b. Montreal.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence usually closes early in December, and this accounts for the shipments to be cleared by the end of November. Otherwise St. Lawrence ports would not be available for shipping again until next spring.

It is understood that the quantity worked would normally be spread fairly evenly throughout the crop year, but that the U.K. took advantage of the availability of ocean tonnage during October and November to obtain a good share of the supplies in that two month period.

Canadian mills expect to operate to capacity at least into early December, but have no idea what quantity of wheat they will mill during the remainder of December, January and February.

Soft Wheat Millers to Organize Campaign for Grain Sanitation

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A grain sanitation program will be undertaken by the National Soft Wheat Millers Assn. Major emphasis will be directed toward improving grain storage facilities to prevent insect infestation.

That action was decided upon by the organization following its meeting held at the King Cotton Hotel Oct. 20. The afternoon session of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of grain bin sanitation. Dr. R. T. Cotton, entomologist with the division of cereal crops and diseases, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was in charge of the discussion. He reviewed the program now in effect in the Southwest and told of the work of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Assn. and the Kansas Wheat Quality Council.

Dr. Cotton had met in the forenoon with entomologists from agricultural colleges in the Carolinas and Virginia. Following Dr. Cotton's remarks on the afternoon program, Dr. F. D. Farrar of the Clemson (S.C.) Agricultural College spoke to the group, pointing out the similarity of this area's problem to that in Kansas.

A lengthy open forum discussion followed, with millers and entomologists participating. From this discussion came the decision to set up a grain sanitation program.

W. Floyd McRae of General Foods, Inc., Evansville, Ind., president of the soft wheat millers' organization, presided. Paul Marshall, vice president and secretary of the association, substituted for H. A. Kline of Baltimore and presented a review of soft wheat supplies and prospective acreages for the coming crop year.

W. R. Mayes of the Anglo-American Mill Sales Co., Roanoke, Va., gave an excellent talk dealing with improvements in dust collecting systems.

The association members were guests of the Piedmont Soft Wheat Millers Allied Assn. at a luncheon.

The next meeting of the association will be held at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12.

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FLOUR PRODUCTION IN AUGUST HIGHEST SINCE JANUARY, 1949

Bureau of Census Estimates Output for Month at 21.1 Million Sacks; New York Total Declines 23% Because of Elevator Workers' Strike

WASHINGTON—Wheat flour production by U.S. mills during August was at the highest level since January, 1949, the Bureau of the Census reports in its "Facts for Industry" estimate of the nation's flour output for that month.

Wheat flour production is estimated at 21,079,000 sacks, a figure 11% above the July total and 6% above the output for August, 1949.

Mills operated at 79.6% of capacity, based on a five-day week, compared with 81.6% of capacity for July, the Census Bureau report stated. July had three less working days than did August.

Wheat grindings during August amounted to 49,099,000 bu. as against 44,175,000 bu. during July. Wheat offal output was 422,000 tons as compared with 383,000 tons the previous month.

The flour extraction rate for U.S. mills during August averaged 71.5%, a decline of one tenth of a percent from the July average. The figure is based on wheat as purchased, including dockage and screenings.

Minnesota Output Up 29%

Minnesota mills showed a gain of 675,000 sacks in output for August as compared with July with a total production of 2,957,000 sacks. The 1949 average production for Minnesota mills was 2,343,000 sacks and the July output was 2,282,000 sacks. The state's percentage gain for the month was 29.1.

Mills in Illinois gained 30.4% over their July figure with an increase of 300,000 sacks over July's 996,000 sacks. The August total was 1,296,000 sacks. That state's monthly average for 1949 was 1,007,000 sacks.

Strike Cuts Buffalo Total

The strike of elevator employees in Buffalo and the resultant shutting down of mills in that center reduced New York's total output by more than one half million sacks for the month. The decline in output was 23.2% below the July total of 2,335,000 sacks for a total of 1,789,000 sacks.

Flour production during August, 1950, in eight leading states with comparisons (000's omitted):

State—	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Gain or Loss	Pct. + or —
Kansas	3,178	2,962	+216	+ 7.3
Minn.	2,957	2,282	+675	+29.1
N. York	1,789	2,335	—546	—23.2
M'souri	2,043	1,682	+361	+21.3
Texas	1,230	1,140	+ 90	+ 8.0
Okla.	1,014	963	+ 51	+ 5.4
Wash.	955	877	+ 78	+ 9.2
Illinois	1,296	996	+300	+30.4

These figures, collected by the Bureau of the Census, represent the production of all commercial flour mills in the U.S. About 96% of the totals are reported by the 400 largest mills and the balance estimated. The estimated portion is derived from an annual survey of the smaller units, also made by the Census Bureau.

Following are detailed statistics on flour production for the U.S. during August, 1950, with comparisons.

JULY-AUGUST FLOUR PRODUCTION

Flour production by states in the U.S. for July and August, 1950, as reported by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (in sacks, 000's omitted):

State—	August, 1950	July, 1950
California	449	421
Colorado	198	322
Illinois	1,296	996
Indiana	297	231
Iowa	298	265
Kansas	3,178	2,962
Michigan	341	271
Minnesota	2,957	2,282
Missouri	2,043	1,682
Montana	240	369
Nebraska	559	519
New York	1,789	2,335
North Dakota	283	304
Ohio	924	893
Oklahoma	1,014	963
Oregon	372	431
Texas	1,230	1,140
Utah	260	303
Washington	955	877
Wisconsin	188	187
Other states	1,784	1,619
Total	21,079	18,979

Data for 1950 are estimated, based on reports from mills with a daily capacity of over 400 sacks. Estimates are shown only for states in which the mills reporting each month accounted for more than 90% of the total production during the year ended Dec. 31, 1949.

——BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE——

S. LEE TANNER JOINS KELLY

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS — The addition of S. Lee Tanner, Harrisburg, Pa., to the sales department of the William Kelly Milling Co., was announced by Don Russell, sales manager of the milling concern. Mr. Tanner will represent the milling company in most of Pennsylvania and New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner spent several days in Hutchinson recently conferring with mill officials, planning to stop in Detroit on their way home for a visit with their daughter, who attends art school there.

——BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE——

HARRY E. HALLIDAY, GRAIN INDUSTRY VETERAN, DEAD

ST. LOUIS—Harry E. Halliday, 78, nationally known grain broker and former president of the St. Louis Merchant Exchange, died Oct. 26 following a cerebral hemorrhage Oct. 2.

He was head of the grain department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, and was also former president of the Halliday Grain Co., Cairo, Ill., and had represented the Norris Grain Corp. in St. Louis before joining the brokerage firm.

Harry E. Halliday

During World War I, Mr. Halliday represented the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps as a buyer of oats on the Chicago Board of Trade.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nellie Galigher Halliday; a sister, Mrs. George H. Capen, St. Louis; a son, Russell Halliday, Hingham, Mass., and a daughter, Mrs. Charles Schuh, Bronxville, N.Y. Burial was at Cairo.

——BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE——

AACC SECTION HEARS TALK ON CANCER STUDY

MINNEAPOLIS — A discussion of "Some Aspects of the Chemistry of Cancer Tissue" was the feature of the Oct. 27 luncheon meeting of the Northwest Section of the American Association of Cereal Chemists held at the Sky Room of Dayton's. Dr. Cyrus P. Barnum, a member of the staff of the University of Minnesota Medical School, reported results of recent experiments in the field of cancer research.

——BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE——

D. B. VAUGHN PROMOTED BY INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO.

MINNEAPOLIS—D. B. Vaughn, a member of the administrative bakery flour sales staff of the International Milling Co., Minneapolis, has been named divisional sales manager for the company.

Mr. Vaughn's headquarters will be at Minneapolis. He replaces W. J. Barnes.

New Agency Takes Over Philippine Flour Imports

VANCOUVER—A new agency of the Philippine government set up to handle imports has now taken over flour transactions in Manila.

The organzation is the Prices Stabilization Corp., better known as "Prisco." First reports indicate that its operations are more satisfactory than those of the former importing agency, the Philippine Rehabilitation and Trade Relief Administration.

Prisco placed its first business with American mills last week, with the total quantity about 10% larger than the previous monthly quotas. Canadian mills are said to be supplying some 250,000 bbl. for shipment in early November.

The new agency is arranging all credits for the flour purchases, and it is expected that many of the troubles encountered in dealing with PRATRA will be eliminated.

——BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE——

AUGUST RYE FLOUR OUTPUT UP 20% OVER JULY TOTAL

WASHINGTON—Production of rye flour by U.S. mills during August, 1950, is estimated at 224,000 sacks, a figure which has been exceeded only twice in the past three years, according to the Bureau of the Census.

That output was about 20% above the July total of 187,000 sacks and 26% higher than the monthly average of 178,000 sacks during 1949.

Rye ground during August was estimated at 504,000 bu. as compared with 422,000 bu. for July, 1950.

Offal produced during August totaled 2,788 tons.

Following are detailed statistics for rye flour production during August, with comparisons:

RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION

Production of rye flour in the U.S. as reported by the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Month	Grain ground, bu.	Flour output, sacks	Offal produced, tons
	—000's omitted—		
1950—			
August	504	224	2,788
July	422	187	2,574
June	387	181	2,289
May	454	180	2,248
April	324	149	1,969
March	392	177	2,051
February	368	164	1,996
January	343	157	1,888
1949—			
December	321	141	1,824
November	477	205	1,842
October	492	230	2,185
September	419	193	2,293
August	381	168	2,121
July	382	182	2,065
June	401	181	2,029
May	333	150	1,674
April	328	147	1,791
March	414	185	2,226
February	439	198	2,138
January	405	179	2,408
Total, 1949	4,731	2,136	24,254
1948—			
December	411	184	2,327
November	419	193	2,512
October	453	195	2,449
September	327	138	2,362
August	455	189	2,448
July	351	153	2,172
June	388	177	2,204
May	343	161	2,143
April	462	212	2,381
March	447	201	2,099
February	514	241	2,404
January	364	163	2,151
Total, 1948	4,937	2,149	28,098
1947	4,289	1,942	24,818
1946	5,733	2,488	32,825
1945	4,472	2,004	21,384

——BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE——

COTTON GOODS INDEX 24.85

Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s cotton goods index, a composite figure reflecting wholesale price of principal cotton cloth used in bag making expressed in cents a yard of cloth is 24.85, com-

CENSUS REPORT ON FLOUR AND FEED OUTPUT

Wheat flour production in the U.S. as reported by the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Month	Wheat ground* (1,000 bu.)	—Production— Wheat flour (1,000 sacks)	Offal (tons)	Daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour† (1,000 sacks)	Wheat flour production as % of capacity‡	Average lb. of wheat per sack of flour	Average lb. of offal per sack of flour	Flour extraction rate§ (%)
1950—								
August	49,099	21,079	422,115	1,133	79.6	139.8	40.1	71.5
July	44,175	18,979	382,757	1,167	81.6	139.7	40.4	71.6
June	41,908	17,670	355,232	1,160	69.9	139.6	40.3	71.7
May	42,490	18,309	362,090	1,179	71.3	139.2	40.2	71.7
April	39,170	16,864	337,481	1,188	72.2	139.4	40.0	71.7
March	46,594	20,043	403,091	1,183	74.7	139.5	40.1	71.7
February	41,372	17,786	356,861	1,166	75.9	139.5	40.2	71.7
January	44,078	19,165	384,702	1,160	78.4	138.6	40.2	71.6
1949—								
December	43,369	18,684	375,543	1,173	75.6	140.0	40.7	71.4
November	44,074	19,100	385,849	1,173	77.0	140.3	40.6	71.3
October	48,532	20,767	424,631	1,174	84.7	140.1	40.9	71.4
September	47,307	20,246	413,150	1,170	82.4	140.2	40.8	71.3
August	46,355	19,828	404,396	1,173	77.5	140.3	40.8	71.3
July	44,021	18,849	368,152	1,174	87.4	139.8	40.2	71.3
June	46,141	19,889	390,785	1,180	77.3	138.5	39.8	71.2

Data represent production of all commercial mills. Data for 1949 include estimates for mills not reporting on a monthly basis.

*Wheat as purchased, including dockage, if any.

†The combined daily 24-hour capacity of the small mills canvassed annually is assumed to be constant at the December, 1949, total of 151,000 sacks from May, 1950, forward.

‡Capacity for each month is obtained by multiplying the daily 24-hour capacity by the number of days in the month, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays (5-day week basis).

§Wheat flour production as compared with amount of wheat ground.

pared with 17.33 a year ago. The Bemis composite figure reflecting duty paid for early shipments from Calcutta of lightweight and heavyweight burlaps expressed in cents a pound of cloth is 29.05 compared with 25.25 a year ago. The current index is based on Calcutta ceiling prices plus a permitted 5% commission.

CANADIAN EXPORTS HIT 4,300,000 BU. FOR WEEK

WINNIPEG — Canadian exporters and milling companies worked more than 4,300,000 bu. in wheat and flour last week. Flour sales were equivalent to almost 840,000 bu. wheat, with roughly 670,000 bu. of this going to International Wheat Agreement countries.

The wheat sales topped 3,400,000 bu., and just over 400,000 of this was listed as Class 2 sales, chiefly to Spain. Small amounts were worked to Colombia, El Salvador and Arabia. Of the IWA countries, the U.K. took almost 2 million bushels of wheat, and South Africa almost 700,000 bu. Belgium was the next best buyer, taking more than 300,000, while Ecuador and Norway took 36,000 and 56,000 bu. respectively.

NRC Organizes Food Protection Committee

WASHINGTON—The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council has organized a food protection committee for the purpose of reviewing and summarizing available information on the proper use of newer pesticides and functional chemicals. The committee will coordinate its work with public and private research agencies in gathering and disseminating pertinent scientific information and will stimulate additional research on problems which in its opinion need further attention.

The food protection committee will cooperate with many agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Public Health Service, the American Medical Assn., state experiment stations, state public health and regulatory agencies, and industrial and private research laboratories.

An immediate activity of the food protection committee will be to supply, when requested, the names of scientists who can furnish authentic information to the congressional committee now holding hearings, and to furnish suggestions regarding the types of information needed to provide an accurate picture regarding the use of newer insecticides and functional chemicals.

The Food and Nutrition Board has invited the Millers National Federation to designate representatives of the federation and the flour milling industry to serve on a liaison advisory panel to the food protection committee. Howard W. Files, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, federation president, in response to this invitation, has appointed G. Cullen Thomas, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, and Herman Fakler, federation vice president, as representatives of the federation.

The advisory panel met with the food protection committee in Washington Oct. 27, with Mr. Fakler attending the meeting.

Heavy Demand for CCC-Owned Corn Indicated Despite Record Supply

WASHINGTON — Heavy inroads into government supplies of corn were forecast by U.S. Department of Agriculture officials this corn crop year after the stock position report on grains was issued last week.

In fact, the record 859 million bushel corn supply as of Oct. 1 came as a surprise to USDA officials, who asserted that redemptions of 1949 corn from loan by farmers had run to more than 65 million bushels, indicating to them that in 1950 little if any corn will go under government price support except for short periods of protection.

From the viewpoint of the grain trade the problem is largely one of estimating the size of the free corn supply in the coming year. USDA officials point out that even in prewar experience with the corn loan program the free supply of corn at the end of the crop year never fell below 200 million bushels. This statement was made when the officials were asked if the free supply of corn by October, 1951, might not fall substantially below 200 million bushels.

Wheat Supply Large

The 1,192 million bushels of wheat in all storage positions Oct. 1 were the second largest stocks of record, the BAE reports. This quantity was exceeded only by the 1,372 million bushels Oct. 1, 1942. It is only slightly larger than Oct. 1, 1948 or 1949. Rye stocks of over 25 million bushels are the largest since 1944.

Current wheat stocks include 471 million bushels on farms, 136 million bushels at merchant mills and 320 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, all of which are estimates of the crop reporting board. Also included are 260 million bushels of commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the PMA, and nearly 3 million bushels owned by CCC in storages under CCC control. Other CCC-owned wheat is included in the estimates by positions.

Of the 1,192 million bushel total nearly 721 million bushels were in off-farm positions, more than at any other date except Oct. 1, 1942. Stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses are largest of record; terminal stocks are nearly as large as a year ago and otherwise largest since 1942; merchant mill stocks are near the usual level.

Disappearance Small

Disappearance from the July 1 supply of 1,430 million bushels is indicated at only 238 million bushels, smallest for the July-September quarter since 1942, comparing with 286 million bushels in 1949, about 347 million in 1948 and 322 million bushels in 1947.

Rye stocks of 25,141,000 bu. in all positions on Oct. 1 are the largest since Oct. 1, 1944, but much smaller than in any of the other six years of record 1939 to 1944, when production was larger than in recent years. Farm stocks of 12,560,000 bu. make up half of the total, but are smaller than any other Oct. 1 farm stocks in the 12 years of record, except for 1949 and 1946. The off-farm portion also is largest since 1944.

In estimating the outlook for the coming year, USDA officials agreed that corn disappearance for the crop year could run slightly more than 3.4 billion bushels. On this basis, using the last corn crop report estimate of USDA in the calculations, it would appear that by Oct. 1, 1951, the corn supply would be reduced to less than 550 million bushels.

This residual figure takes into consideration corn exports of between 140-150 million bushels and slight increases in other domestic disappearance factors.

The intensity of consumer demand for food will be aggravated, it is predicted, by the forthcoming cutback in use of copper and aluminum in consumer goods by 20% starting Dec.

On balance it seems that heavy feeding of grain-consuming animal units will continue, making a potential reduction in the corn supply by October, 1951, by as much as 300 million bushels from this year not improbable.

The 859 million bushels of old crop corn reported in all positions Oct. 1 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are the largest in the eight years for which comparable data are available and probably the largest of record.

The BAE figures reveal a record disappearance of 562 million bushels of corn in the July-September quarter. This compares with disappearance of 444 million bushels in the same period in 1949 and 465 million bushels in 1943, the previous record.

Farm stocks of over 605 million bushels of corn are only the fourth largest for the date. However, the sum of farm stocks plus the 253 million bushels owned by the Commodity Credit Corp. and stored in its own storage this year is considerably larger than the comparable quantity Oct. 1 of any other year except 1949.

Oats stocks of 1,258 million bushels are the second largest of record, having been exceeded on Oct. 1 only in 1945. Of the current total only 77 million bushels were in off-farm positions, not far from the usual proportion.

Sorghum grain stocks in all positions Oct. 1 totaled nearly 59.5 million bushels, compared with 18.5 million bushels a year earlier and about 7 million bushels in each of the two preceding years.

Food Processors to Testify on Testing of Chemicals for Foods

WASHINGTON — Food processors and distributors have been invited to present their views on a proposed amendment of the Food and Drug Act to provide advance testing of chemicals to be used in foods. The invitation was issued by the Select Committee to investigate the use of chemicals in food products, headed by Rep. James J. Delaney (D., N.Y.).

Witnesses who have testified before the committee have in general asked that long-term toxicity tests be made, and approved by the government, before a chemical substance is added to a food product.

Since the burden of proof in such cases will be on the processor, the committee is anxious to learn the views of the food industry before it considers possible legislation, a committee spokesman said. A number of processors and distributors have already been contacted, and the committee is issuing a general invitation to all others to request a hearing if they so desire.

Requests should be directed to the Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products, Room 538, Old House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

Herman Fakler, vice president of the Millers National Federation, has been requested to appear before the committee Dec. 7 for the purpose of presenting information concerning the use of chemicals in the production of flour and other cereal products.

Mr. Fakler has accepted the invitation and is consulting with the chairman of the federation's technical advisory committee, Roy K. Durham, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, in the preparation of the information to be presented to the committee.

Atlas Requests Reopening of Bread Hearings

WASHINGTON — Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., has filed a motion with the U.S. Federal Security Administrator to reopen the record incident to the proposed definitions and standards of identity for bread and other baked goods.

The motion points out that the "tentative findings discriminate against Atlas products because the Federal Security Agency did not apply the same criteria, standards and tests to competitive types of emulsifying agents."

In the tentative findings and standard published last Aug. 8, Atlas products, known as "Span 60," "Tween 60" and "Myrj 45," were not included as optional ingredients, while certain competing types of chemical emulsifiers, known as mono- and diglycerides, were permitted.

In requesting that the hearings be reopened, Atlas asked for the opportunity to present "material evidence, the need for which could not reasonably have been anticipated before the administrator's tentative decision was announced." Such evidence, the request said, would include proof that:

"(1) Mono- and di-glycerides, when used in amounts permissible under the proposed order, have distinct softening effects on bread.

"(2) These softening effects of mono- and di-glycerides are completely unrelated to the amount of shortening used.

"(3) Bread containing mono- and di-glycerides feels as soft as bread containing Atlas emulsifiers.

"(4) Evidence as to the safety of mono- and di-glycerides is neither as complete nor as persuasive as that regarding Atlas products."

Cut in Crop Year Exports Seen

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR FORECAST AT 250 MILLION BUSHELS IN 1950-51

International Wheat Agreement Sales Ahead of 1949 to Date; ECA to Finance Purchase of 150 Million Bushels

By JOHN CIPPERLY

Washington Correspondent of The Northwestern Miller

WASHINGTON—Weekly U.S. Department of Agriculture reports of wheat and wheat flour sales registered under the International Wheat Agreement continue to reflect a better showing this year as compared with the first year's experience under the pact, but according to impartial government observers, it is now clear that wheat and flour exports from the U.S. will not exceed 250 million bushels.

Of this quantity the Economic Cooperation Administration has earmarked funds to finance the export of 150 million bushels, not including any assistance which might later be given to Yugoslavia from ECA funds. ECA officials now doubt that participating nations will receive the full 150 million bushel estimate.

Requirements Estimated

These doubts are predicated on the following information: Germany has notified ECA that it will move its exports from the U.S. at a rate of about 100,000 tons monthly, which would indicate a total movement of U.S. wheat to that nation for the year of approximately 44 million bushels. This quantity is short of the German IWA import quota by nearly 22 million bushels. In connection with German wheat imports it is now noted in USDA circles that Germany will scrutinize wheat prices more strictly and may be expected to be in the U.S. market for the lower priced grades.

Another slump is expected in the Italian IWA quota, with Italy receiving 500,000 tons of wheat from Argentina and additional supplies from Russian sources. Both of these latter arrangements involve trade agreements of Italian goods for the grain supplies.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Yugoslavia's requirements of wheat this year for urgent relief will not exceed between 12 and 14 million bushels. This unexpected need will nevertheless fail to swell the U.S. export total for the year to 250 million bushels, observers declare.

The chief recipients of U.S. wheat and wheat flour exports will continue to be the captive accounts of Greece and Austria which account for more than 25 million bushels between them and the Netherlands, which is expected to take its full wheat pact quota of more than 27 million bushels from the U.S. under ECA financing.

Japan May Trim Buying

Government experts doubt that Japan, which has been on the export books for 50 million bushels annually, will continue to use U.S. wheat to that extent this year but are not willing to forecast how far below that level this export quantity may fall.

Although in reporting weekly sales under the wheat pact the USDA notes with apparent satisfaction that sales for the second pact year are sharply higher than in 1949, a perhaps more accurate standard of judgment of the export outlook may be found in the PMA quarterly statement on wheat and other grain exports for the July-September quarters for 1949 and 1950. While this period of reporting is not parallel with the wheat pact year, which runs from Aug. 1, it does nevertheless reflect the diminishing trends of grain exports from the U.S. and seems to confirm a forecast of total outbound movement for this crop year not in excess of 250 million bushels of wheat. (See story on page 36.)

A review of flour sales under the wheat pact continues to reveal the competition of Canadian mills which would appear to be getting a disproportionately larger share of historically U.S. flour markets.

For example, Cuban flour purchases as reflected in wheat pact sales show that Canada is outselling the U.S. mills by more than three to one in volume. Canadian sales of flour to the Philippines are better than three fourths of the business booked by U.S. mills through the week of Oct. 18-24, 1950. The Netherlands, an ECA-financed nation, remains the largest buyer of U.S. flour under the wheat agreement, taking about 20% of its wheat imports in the form of flour for the pact year to date.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the wheat pact virtues rest importantly on total U.S. subsidies from ECA funds, and in face of this evidence any claims for the success of the wheat pact as an instrument which provides an assured market for U.S. wheat and wheat flour miss their mark by a wide measure.

In addition to wheat, the Yugoslav government has requested five cargoes of corn for animal feed, plus undetermined quantities of barley.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that urgent Yugoslav food requirements will primarily be met from exports of dry edible beans from Commodity Credit Corp. stocks. Additionally, CCC has delivered, or marked for delivery, dried eggs and Mexican canned beef.

All further deliveries of emergency relief supplies from the U.S. will be made from CCC stocks, except for lard. Lard is not available from government supplies and will have to be purchased from the private trade. More than 30,000 tons may be needed.

Corn Only for Feed

Reports that Yugoslavia will require 1 million tons of grain, half corn or wheat, for human food are incorrect. At this time the Yugoslav government only has asked for five cargoes of corn for animal feeding.

At the depth of the economic depression following the last war, the total Yugoslav wheat requirements did not exceed 700,000 tons annually.

The payment methods decided upon this week by the U.S. government involve largely barter transactions which will include the exchange of CCC stocks for strategic materials and minerals. CCC will be compensated for its share in the exchange from other U.S. sources, not including the Economic Cooperation Administration. It has been definitely determined that ECA will not participate in the obligation.

* *

Exports Pick Up

VANCOUVER—After a very slow start, export grain business here is beginning to improve, and several important sales have been reported recently.

The latest is the sale of 11 million bushels of wheat of various grades to India, the deal being made directly by the Indian government and the Canadian Wheat Board. This will be the first movement from here to India for more than a year. A similar parcel was worked through here two years ago.

The India business is scheduled to start moving from here in the next month or so. The first sales to the U.K. since the old Canadian wheat contract was ended also were reported here lately. Some 75,000 tons has already been booked to move during the next few months, with more anticipated shortly.

Wage Administrator Cool to MNF Bid for Workable 'Area' Definition

WASHINGTON—Another example of the extreme difficulty encountered in attempting to reach a satisfactory definition of the "area of production" under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act came to light this week as Herman Fakler, vice president and Washington representative of the Millers National Federation, disclosed his experiences in behalf of the federation to obtain a definition to cover flour mills which operate their own country elevators.

In appealing to William R. McComb, Wage and Hour Administrator, Mr. Fakler urged the adoption of the broad definition recommended by the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

Mr. McComb apparently has rejected the federation's request. He told Mr. Fakler in a letter that under the provisions of the law, an employee of a flour mill who works at one of its country elevators is engaged in storing grain for further processing and consequently cannot be said to be storing the grain for market. Under that interpretation Mr. McComb concludes that the employee would not be eligible for the exemptions provided in the act.

Mr. Fakler immediately challenged that interpretation by Mr. McComb and called his attention to a recent federal district court ruling in the case of Flour Mills of America, Inc.

In the FMA case, now under appeal by the government, Judge George H. Moore ruled that employees of country elevators owned by the milling company were within the exemption provision of the act, even though most of the wheat handled at the country station was later processed by the milling company.

Mr. Fakler asked that the federation be informed of further hearings which may be held on the "area of production" definition.

In his letter of rebuttal, Mr. Fakler told Mr. McComb that even though the question of whether an operation is performed "for market," is not within the scope of a proceeding to redefine "area of production," the federation shall continue to maintain that the employees of flour mill elevators and mill-owned country elevators, when employed within the "area of production" are exempt employees under the provisions of Section 13 (a) (10) of the Act.

Mr. McComb is not certain whether a hearing will be conducted on the "area of production" definition. He did promise, however, to let the federation know of any hearing which may be scheduled.

Wheat and Flour Exports Lag; Other Grain Shipments Also Off

WASHINGTON—Sharply reduced exports of wheat and flour and also smaller movement of other grains, as compared with last year, were reported last week by the Production and Marketing Administration.

In the July-September, 1950, quarter, the PMA reveals a total movement of wheat and flour and macaroni of 51,251,000 bu., compared with 95,077,000 bu. in the same period for 1949.

Even with the sale of sorghums to India, the coarse grain total is short of 1949. Shipments in the three-month period this year totaled 47,033,000 bu., while last year they were 60,035,000 bu.

In analyzing the 1950 exports, U.S. Department of Agriculture officials reveal the heavy emphasis of U.S. financing either to Economic Cooperation Administration nations or to other International Wheat Agreement countries on reduced price terms. In that period ECA financed 35% of the total movement of all grains, while an additional 35% of the exports went to Canada, India, the Philippines, Mexico, Brazil and Israel. The Indian account represents reduced price terms for a substantial quantity of sorghums partially supported by ECA funds.

The USDA analysis separates Germany and occupied areas from the ECA account, although as far as can be determined all U.S. wheat exports to Germany have consisted of ECA financed shipments. This category amounts to 25% of the total exports for the July-September quarter. The balance of the export account for the period amounted to only 6% of all exports.

Jamaica, Israel Buy Clears; Dutch in Market

Jamaica this week bought approximately 60,000 sacks of 1% ash clears for November clearance from the Gulf within the range of $3.54@3.62 c.i.f., Kingston, after subsidy.

Israel has acquired an undisclosed amount of .7% ash clears for November shipment and is seeking offers for December. Original interest was for 95,000 sacks for November.

Holland recently purchased additional quantities of .5% to .55% ash straights, but completion of the intended buying is slowed by a difference of 15@20¢ sack in price ideas of buyers and U.S. mills. Business accomplished was in the range of $4.50@4.55 c.i.f. Amsterdam, after subsidy, for 50 kilos.

Latin American business is very slow as far as U.S. mills are concerned.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

JOINS MAX AMS

LINDEN, N.J.—The Max Ams Division of Airline Foods Corp. has announced that Ellis Lowinger, formerly of National Starch Co. and Lever Bros., has joined the technical sales and service department of the Max Ams bakery division. Stanley J. Baldus is the head of the department.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Shortage of Jute Sacks Plagues Export Business

LONDON — With increasing frequency, European flour importers are reporting that deals negotiated with American mills are being qualified by the statement that completion is subject to the availability of sacks. While so far there has been no serious breakdown as a result of this shortage, the situation as far as jute sacks are concerned remains serious.

Contributory factors to the shortage include the continuance of the dispute between the world's main producing areas, India and Pakistan, uncertainties about the devaluation of the currency in Pakistan which have been in evidence since September, 1949, shipping difficulties and the artificial price level ruling since the war. There is no lessening of the demand in spite of efforts to popularize the use of substitutes.

The adverse factors facing the trade have not, however, checked the price slide which has been evident during the past four months. It was expected in trade circles that prices would rise in common with other staple commodities as a result of the Korean War, but the contrary has been experienced. A few days before the outbreak of the war June 25 the average price for jute first marks, c.i.f. Europe, was $319.20 ton. The current quotation is $296.80@301 for the same grade, while some dealers are offering a discount up to $3.60 ton for near futures.

The disparity between the currencies of India and Pakistan is such that at present the Indian maximum price for raw jute is below the Pakistan minimum. This means that Pakistan jute is still about $12 too dear for India.

Furthermore, Pakistan, by far the largest producer, is mainly dependent on Calcutta in Indian territory for moving her exports while India, the smallest producer but the largest manufacturer of jute textiles, is unable to get adequate supplies of raw jute to keep her mills fully occupied.

The shortage of jute products may have a long term adverse effect on the export market, trade observers say. Already many countries are planning to use substitutes to a greater degree, while others are exploring the possibility of growing jute in their own territories.

A case in point is provided by Peru, where the government has distributed seed for experimental planting and is providing expert technical advice for the cultivation and the preparation of the fiber. At present the Peruvian government has difficulty in obtaining enough jute to meet requirements, a situation which will lead to the stimulation of home production if the experiments are successful.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Burny Bros., Inc., Dedicates New Chicago Plant

CHICAGO—Burny Bros., Inc., dedicated its new and modern variety bakery at 4600 W. Chicago Ave. here the afternoon of Oct. 30, and at the same time observed the 40th anniversary of the founding of its business.

Dedication services were held just outside the main entrance to the large one-story plant. L. E. Caster, Keig-Stevens Baking Co., Rockford, president of the American Institute of Baking, presided, and after an invocation by Rt. Rev. Magr. R. Kelly, Martin J. Kennelly, mayor of Chicago, extended greetings to the Burny family.

C. J. Burny, president of Burny Bros., Inc., expressed his appreciation for the large attendance of bakers, allied men and others, and described early days of the company and of progress made, having had as an objective "always giving quality products and service."

Greetings were also extended by Col. Paul Lozan, National Restaurant Assn., William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and George Drake, president, Chicago Restaurant Assn. John T. McCarthy, Jersey Bread Co., Toledo, chairman of the American Bakers Assn., gave the dedication address eulogizing the Burny family for its work done for the industry and mentioned other prominent baking families in this country who have worked in behalf of the baking industry. Following the services, the large audience was escorted through the offices and plant, which cover nearly a city block in length and half a block deep.

An 8-page supplement was issued with the Sunday morning Chicago Tribune, containing pictures and a story about the company. C. J. Burny is president of the firm, Jule Burny, unable to be present because of illness, is treasurer and George Burny is secretary. The sons of Jule and George are assistant treasurer and sales promotion manager and assistant secretary and superintendent. L. Dourlain is sales manager of the wholesale division and Fred F. Ecker sales manager of the retail division.

GLOBE ANNIVERSARY—Approximately 1,900 employees and their families from the Ogden area were guests of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., during a recent open house to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Pillsbury's purchase of Globe Mills, Ogden, Utah. The illustration above shows Globe "old timers" cutting the anniversary cake. Left to right: C. H. B. Seibert, retired office manager; David Cordingly and Frank Scott, retired Globe division workers; Lee Turner, feed sales manager, and Ren Manley, miller. Known as Family Night, the occasion featured tours through the plant, refreshments and a gift of some Pillsbury-manufactured item to everyone.

India Expected to Buy More Wheat in U.S.

WASHINGTON—Government officials said this week that further Indian purchases of wheat in the U.S. can be expected.

This information was disclosed after the International Wheat Agreement sales report for the week of Oct. 18-24 showed that India had registered U.S. wheat purchases under the pact of 2,819,000 bu.

Including the commitments already made from U.S. sources, this official said that Indian plans involve the purchase of 200,000 long tons of wheat from the U.S. this year under IWA prices. This would indicate that India will eventually buy an additional 4.6 million bushels of U.S. wheat. It is expected that the Indians will buy lower-priced varieties possibly making large commitments for soft white wheat on the Pacific Coast.

At the same time, U.S. Department of Agriculture officials declared that Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of soft red wheat have been worked off in the export market. India has been buying wheat in the U.S. through CCC, and it is possible that further Indian requirements for soft red wheat would put CCC into the market for further supplies of this variety.

However, since soft white wheat on the Pacific Coast is in surplus supply, it can be expected that USDA officials would urge Indian procurement from there.

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NAMED REPRESENTATIVE

YUKON, OKLA.—The Dobry Flour Mills, Inc., Yukon, has appointed the Chas. B. Ubelhart Co., Louisville, as the exclusive representative of the milling company in Kentucky, according to announcement by Ed Koutka, general sales manager of the Dobry concern.

Burst of Sunny Weather Speeds End of Harvest

Damp, cool and cloudy weather in the northern sections of the Northwest slowed threshing operations last week, but high temperatures and cloudless skies over the week-end and early this week have helped wind up the harvest.

Much of the late durum carried 15 to 17% moisture when threshed, the Peavey Elevators crop report states. By Oct. 30 not more than 10% of the crop remained unthreshed in any area.

In Canada, snow hampered harvesting in Saskatchewan. While Manitoba experienced sunny weather, the short days did not facilitate speedy operations. Little field work, either combining or swathing, is being done in some of the water-logged sections of the Red River Valley. Farmers are still waiting for a hard frost to permit the movement of heavy equipment for the completion of harvesting operations.

Apart from isolated areas, Alberta's crop is nearly all in, but Saskatchewan farmers still have 20% out. In Manitoba, it is doubtful if more than 65% has been taken off. Increased quantities coming forward are tough and damp, and will have to be dried at the terminal elevators.

The 1950 crop in western Canada may be recorded as the most costly ever harvested.

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COLORADO M. & E. TO PAY 25¢

DENVER—Fred W. Lake, president of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., has announced that directors of the company have declared a quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share on the company's outstanding common stock. The dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 13.

BAKERY FLOUR INTEREST OFF; FAMILY TRADE SUBSTANTIAL

Southwestern Sales Drop to 18% of Capacity While Spring Wheat Business Tops 100% of Capacity; Exports Limited

Business in bakery flour was reduced last week, particularly for hard winters. However, mills sold substantial amounts of family flour to round out buyers' needs for the next 45 or 60 days. Generally higher prices are quoted for bakery grades, and with most concerns supplied with bookings up to the first of the year, flour buyers showed little interest in extending their forward commitments at current levels. Mills are having difficulty in getting shipping directions on previous contracts.

EXPORT SALES AGAIN LIMITED

Export markets continued quiet. Israel and Bolivia were in the market, with Israel taking 96,000 sacks of .7% ash flour. Jamaica sought offers on 50,000 sacks of 1% ash clears. The last time Jamaica bought against such a request only 20,000 sacks were purchased. The Netherlands booked additional scattered lots, but bids were generally considered unattractive to mills.

SPRING MILLS TRADE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Sales of spring wheat mills averaged 119% of six-day capacity, compared with 58.3% the previous week and 42.3% a year ago. An estimated 50% of the sales consisted of family flour transactions. Interest of bakery flour buyers was only moderate. Most concerns have sufficient flour booked to carry them through to the new year. Mills continue to experience difficulty in getting shipping directions, and although operations at Minneapolis were stepped up last week, the amount of flour moving out to customers was reduced. The large family flour sales resulted from announcements of price advances on two successive days totaling 25¢.

SOUTHWESTERN SALES DECLINE SHARPLY

Sales in the Southwest averaged only 18% of capacity, compared with 131% the previous week and 98% a year ago. About 15% of the total was for export. At times the market was entirely bare of inquiry, except for a grocery chain which books regularly on price-date-of-shipment. A few carlot sales were made, but very few sales over 2,000 sacks were reported. Wheat markets have strengthened considerably, and quotations were 15@20¢ sack higher. Most buyers of southwestern flour have enough booked to carry them through the rest of the year and in some cases beyond. Better shipping directions are keeping operations at a good pace, although a decline was noted last week. Family flour sales were fairly good on a 25¢ price advance.

SCATTERED AMOUNTS BOOKED IN EAST

Sales at New York were confined to scattered fill-in lots of spring wheat flour for quick shipment. Most buyers had made commitments previously to cover their needs through 1950 and into January. Light consumption of baked goods limited directions. There was little export activity. At Buffalo, buyers whose contracts were running out took moderate amounts until a wheat price advance brought an increase in flour prices. They then decided to sit by in hopes of a price reduction.

Business was only fair at Pittsburgh, sales being limited to fill-in lots. Demand for both hard Kansas and spring wheat flour was light. More inquiry developed with a price increase, but few sales resulted. Family flour sales were stimulated by announcement of a price increase. Trading remained quiet at Boston despite a firmer tone in prices for all types of flour. Buying interest failed to pick up. Business at Philadelphia remained slow. Development of a firm undertone in prices deterred buying, and many flour users were well covered, having booked recently for 60 to 90-day supplies. The hand-to-mouth orders were for small quantities.

FAMILY FLOUR TRADE UP IN CENTRAL AREA

Flour sales to bakers declined at Chicago, although there was some steady buying of one, two or more cars. A price advance limited buying. Family flour prices also advanced, and sales were better than in any week for some time past. Sales activity at St. Louis was reported very slow, but shipping directions were fairly good. Interest was also light in other central states areas, with demand slow for most types of flour. Shipping directions continued at a satisfactory pace.

BUSINESS IN SOUTH ONLY MODERATE

Only moderate amounts of flour were sold in the South last week as price increases proved no incentive to buy. The principal business at New Orleans was in hard winters, and there also was some activity in northern springs. Cracker bakers purchased moderate amounts of flour for replacement, and cake flour sales were slightly heavier. Family flour sales showed a sharp increase in anticipation of advancing prices.

SMALL EXPORTS MADE IN PACIFIC N.W.

Some new business with the Philippines was booked last week, it was reported at Portland, but Canadian mills again got the bulk of the trade, Pacific Northwest mills sharing only sparingly. Other sales at Portland were only fair. Domestic demand was fairly good at Seattle. Bakers are reported keeping themselves booked 30 to 60 days ahead. There was no particular change in export business there.

FLOUR PRODUCTION SHOWS DECREASE

Flour production of mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller was 5,111 sacks less in the week ending Oct. 28 than in the previous week. These mills, representing 74% of the total flour production in the U.S. made 3,170,624 sacks compared with 3,175,735 in the previous week and 3,460,827 in the corresponding week of a year ago. Two years ago the figure was 3,982,410 and three years ago 4,133,444 sacks. There was an increase of 35,000 sacks in the Northwest and 54,000 in Buffalo while production decreased 44,000 sacks in the Southwest, 39,000 in the Central and Southeast and 11,000 in the North Pacific Coast.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MEN HOLD FIRST FALL MEETING

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Association of Flour Distributors held its first dinner meeting of the fall season Oct. 26 at the Hotel Sylvania.

Harry N. Bernheimer, president of the organization, scheduled a get-together program so that new members could become acquainted with veterans and thus promote greater collaboration on various projects which are planned.

Detailed reports of sales activity in the principal flour markets in the U.S. will be found on page 36.

Semolina Sales Continue Slow; Mills Note Improved Directions

Trade in semolina and durum granulars continued quiet last week, with manufacturers of macaroni and noodle products content to order against contracts made previously. Prices remained about in line with those of a week earlier.

Unseasonably warm weather has slowed the demand for macaroni and noodles at the retail level, according to eastern trade reports. This decline in business followed a fairly satisfactory volume during and immediately following Macaroni Week.

Receipts of durum wheat at Minneapolis held up well, but many of the samples were of poorer quality than usual. As a result, premiums for the best grades held fairly steady, with fancy milling quality durum quoted Oct. 30 at 20¢ over the December future. Warm weather enabled farmers in the northern growing section to complete harvesting work.

Production increased from the recent low point to average 84% of capacity last week. Standard semolina was quoted Oct. 30 at $5.85@5.90 sack, bulk, Minneapolis.

Durum wheat prices delivered at Minneapolis Oct. 28, were as follows:

Fancy 1 Hd. Amb. or better	$2.41@2.43
Choice 2 Amber or better	2.37@2.39
Choice 1 Amber or better	[illegible]
Medium 1 Durum or better	[illegible]
Medium 2 Durum or better	[illegible]

DURUM PRODUCTS OUTPUT

Durum products output as reported to The Northwestern Miller by mills representing approximately 100% of the total U.S. durum capacity, in sacks with comparisons; percentage of capacity based on six-day week:

	No. mills	6-day wk. capacity	Wkly. production	% of capacity
Oct. 22-28	9	204,000	171,944	84
Previous week	11	227,000	*146,491	74
Year ago	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	88

	Crop year production
July 1-Oct. 28, 1950	[illegible]
July 1-Oct. 29, 1949	[illegible]

*Revised.

MILLFEED DIPS AFTER LAST WEEK'S ADVANCE

Most of Gains Held as Demand Declines; Warm Weather Hurts Trade

The millfeed market made fair gains last week, but demand eased again early this week as unseasonable weather continued. Bran and standard middlings, although easier Oct. 30, held gains of $2@3 ton over the levels quoted a week ago. Other types were quoted about unchanged. Production was stepped up somewhat at Minneapolis.

Some improvement in demand for formula feed was observed by a fair portion of the southwestern trade last week, but business in general was still classified in the fair to good category. Manufacturers reported a sufficient number of orders were received to fill a normal operating schedule for this time of the year, however, most were quick to indicate that there was plenty of room for improvement. Mild weather still was the rule in most of this area, and this situation was getting some of the blame for lack of sufficient orders.

The index of wholesale feedstuffs prices for the country as a whole, compiled by the Production and Marketing Administration stood at 210.4 as of Oct. 23, up 2.5 points for the week. The feed grain index was 203.8, down 2 points from the previous week.

Spurring demand in some quarters were higher feed prices. Increases in the feed grain costs and advances in soybeans and soybean oil meal stimulated the market. Other feed ingredients also were stronger.

Demand for formula feed in the Northwest improved moderately last week, and expectations were that the normal fall upturn in business was finally getting under way.

Dealers stepped up their buying as markets strengthened, although consumer demand was said to be still lagging. However, inventories have been kept low, and considerable restocking is necessary to take care of expected cold-weather buying.

Some improvement in consumer purchases was noted, however, particularly for dairy feeds. Recent frosts have hurt pastures in low areas, and dairymen have sought additional supplies of dairy rations.

Shipments of stock feeds to western feeding areas were stepped up and additional buying also was noted. Good demand from this segment of the trade is expected as the number of cattle on feed is up sharply from last year.

Poultry demand is fair, and hog concentrates are spotty, with some mills noting slow business and others reporting increased sales of concentrates.

Millfeed production by mills in the Northwest, the Southwest and at Buffalo, representing 75% of the combined flour milling capacities of those areas amounted to 47,826 tons last week, according to figures compiled by The Northwestern Miller. Production for the current week compares with an output of 47,683 tons in the week previous and 53,440 tons in the corresponding week of a year ago. Crop year production to date totals 834,406 tons as compared with 884,207 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Wheat Futures Markets Show Stronger Trend

Mill Buying, Prospects for Better Exports Aid Advance; Parity Prices Move Up Again

Wheat futures prices turned stronger last week, influenced by heavier buying by mills against flour sales and prospects for improved exports, particularly to Yugoslavia and to Korea. The gains also reflected in part strength in soybeans and the feed grains. At Chicago, the December future advanced 2⅜¢ for the week, while that contract gained 2⅛¢ at Minneapolis and 2⅝¢ at Kansas City. Apparently reflecting indications of further inflation as military spending expands, the distant July future at Chicago climbed 4⅛¢ during the week ending Oct. 30.

Closing prices for wheat futures at leading markets Oct. 30 were: Chicago — December $2.25⅛ @ 2.25¼, March $2.30⅛, May $2.30⅛@2.30¼, July $2.19⅛; Minneapolis—December $2.23, May $2.27½; Kansas City—December $2.20⅝, March $2.22⅝, May $2.22⅝, July $2.12⅝.

Parity Prices Up

The steady exertion of inflationary forces was reflected once again in rising parity prices for farm commodities, with wheat parity Oct. 15 at $2.27, up 1¢ from a month earlier and 15¢ above the level of Oct. 15, 1949. Other grains showed similar advances.

Some of last week's market strength was attributed to hopes for larger exports. However, government sources were quoted this week as expecting exports to reach only 250 million bushels this crop year, despite Economic Cooperation Administration financing of about 150 million during that period. A Production and Marketing Administration report issued last week showed that wheat and wheat products exports in the first three months of the current crop year totaled 51 million bushels, compared with 95 million bushels in the corresponding period a year earlier. With domestic consumption varying only slightly from year to year, the amount of exports during the remainder of the season will have an important bearing on wheat values—at least until the loan program shows its effectiveness in limiting free market supplies. Observers believe that this development will occur later than usual this year.

Another government report last week showed Oct. 1 stocks of wheat at 1,191,865,000 bu., compared with 1,164,753,000 bu. on the same date last year. An increase of 43 million bushels in the amount of wheat under loan was recorded in September, bringing the crop year total to 101 million bushels, compared with 249 bu. a year earlier.

Prices Erratic

Movement to spring terminals held to good volume, with 2,450 cars at Minneapolis and 2,759 at Duluth. General market tone showed irregularity, being firm one day only to ease the next. An in-an-out mill demand coupled with a shortage of available storage space made the situation sensitive to any temporary change in these factors. On an average for the week trading basis on ordinary lots was barely steady; 13 to 14% protein sound milling wheat was 1@2¢ higher, 15% protein 1¢ higher and 16% protein as much as 4¢ lower, compared with the futures. Ordinary No. 1 DNS was quoted at 5@2¢ under the December price. Twelve percent protein was quoted at 3@2¢ under, 13% protein 5@6¢ over, 14% protein 13@17¢ over, 15% protein 24@29¢ over and 16% protein 39@44¢ over December. A good many cars in the week's receipts showed "sick" wheat along with heavy frost and green damage which millers entirely ignored and which sold for feed in a range of $1.80@1.90 bu. Average protein content of hard red spring wheat tested at Minneapolis during the week was 12.87% and the durum 11.04%. This was .92% lower on hard red spring and 1.71% lower on durum than a year ago.

Durum premiums declined about 2¢. Receipts were fairly liberal and demand was quite selective. Best milling types of durum sold readily but high moisture off-color damaged lots continued in slow sale. No. 1 and 2 hard amber durum, fancy milling quality, was quoted at 18@20¢ over the Minneapolis December price. No. 1 and 2 amber durum of choice milling quality traded at 4@14¢ over, and No. 1 and 2 durum of medium milling quality 9¢ under to 6¢ over. Red durum was weak running into competition from the damaged frosted spring wheat and traded at 29@27¢ under December.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash spring wheat values at Minneapolis Oct. 28:

For Dry Sound Wheat

1 DNS or NS 58 lb.	$2.18@2.21
12.00% Protein	2.20@2.21
13.00% Protein	2.28@2.29
14.00% Protein	2.36@2.40
15.00% Protein	2.47@2.52
16.00% Protein	2.62@2.67

1¢ Premium for Heavy

Grade Discounts

Test weight—1¢ each lb. to 58 lb.
Damage—1¢ each 1 to 3%.
Moisture—1¢ for 14%, 1¢ additional to 14½%, then 2¢ each ½% higher.

K.C. Prices Advance

Inadequate receipts, better loading instructions at elevators which permitted buying of replacement stocks, a steadiness of milling demand and a boxcar shortage combined to pull Kansas City cash wheat out of the recent slump and hold No. 1 dark and hard values of 12.50% protein or higher over the Kansas City loan rate. Ordinary premiums were up 1½¢ during the week, closing at minus 1½¢ Oct. 30. In the 12% protein class, premiums advanced to minus 1½¢ plus 3c, and best gains were scored by 13% protein which rose to 1@6¢ over. Meanwhile, the December basic future made a healthy recovery before losing some of its steam in the last two sessions of the week. December opened the week at $2.19⅛, advanced to a top of $2.22½ and closed at $2.20⅝ on Oct. 30.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash wheat prices at Kansas City, Oct. 28, protein content considered:

No. 1 Dark and Hard	$2.18¾@2.38
No. 2 Dark and Hard	2.17¾@2.37¾
No. 3 Dark and Hard	2.16¾@2.36¾
No. 4 Dark and Hard	2.09¾@2.34¾
No. 1 Red	2.21¾@2.27¾
No. 2 Red	2.20¾@2.27
No. 3 Red	2.17¾@2.26
No. 4 Red	2.13¾@2.24

At Ft. Worth, ordinary No. 1 hard winter wheat was reported selling Oct. 30 at $2.44¼@2.45¼, delivered Texas common points, with no premium for higher protein. Considerable wheat is available at these prices, but demand is poor.

Current Flour Production

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A Statistical Service Provided Continuously for Readers of The Northwestern Miller for More Than Half a Century

WEEKLY FLOUR PRODUCTION, IN SACKS (Cwt.)

Flour production in principal manufacturing areas by mills reporting currently to The Northwestern Miller, with relationships of production to capacity and to the total estimated output of all mills in the U.S. expressed in percentages:

	Oct. 22-28, 1950	*Previous week	Oct. 23-29, 1949	Oct. 24-30, 1948	Oct. 26-Nov. 1, 1947
Northwest	751,203	666,262	700,177	816,007	852,188
Southwest	1,365,788	1,358,984	1,381,332	1,506,319	1,511,889
Buffalo	411,201	387,114	492,479	545,209	418,804
Central and Southeast	489,491	550,144	509,824	532,845	609,823
North Pacific Coast	153,601	204,650	170,400	311,450	205,287
Totals	3,176,024	3,178,731	3,400,417	3,862,419	4,135,044
Percentage of total U.S. output	74	74	73	76	87

*Revised.

	Percentage of capacity operated in 6-day week: Oct. 22-28, 1950	Previous week	Oct. 23-29, 1949	Oct. 24-30, 1948	Oct. 26-Nov. 1, 1947	Crop year flour production July 1 to: Oct. 28, 1950	Oct. 29, 1949
Northwest	79	61	78	86	92	13,683,400	11,311,927
Southwest	79	83	77	96	105	21,358,084	21,935,608
Buffalo	83	73	90	92	103	7,714,239	8,291,099
Central and S. E.	58	64	75	81	77	9,387,188	9,096,574
No. Pacific Coast	65	66	41	80	107	3,676,119	4,888,124
Totals	73	73	76	90	92	58,543,533	57,643,091

SOUTHWEST

Kansas City

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	464,720	327,136	65
Previous week	494,720	348,873	65
Year ago	464,720	344,394	74
Two years ago	464,720	375,419	82
Five-year average			76
Ten-year average			73

Wichita

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	118,800	81,729	69
Previous week	118,800	77,474	65
Year ago	118,800	92,101	78
Two years ago	118,800	113,311	91
Five-year average			87
Ten-year average			79

Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	100,200	67,878	67
Previous week	100,200	82,282	82
Year ago	100,200	81,149	81
Two years ago	100,200	91,100	91
Five-year average			82
Ten-year average			84

Representative Mills Outside of Kansas City, Wichita and Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	1,004,136	769,321	77
Previous week	1,004,136	787,253	78
Year ago	1,021,160	774,458	76
Two years ago	1,001,469	880,277	88
Five-year average			85
Ten-year average			75

CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN

Mills in Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and eastern Missouri:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	791,488	469,881	59
Previous week	791,182	*508,144	64
Year ago	702,412	499,831	71
Two years ago	788,964	633,516	81
Five-year average			76
Ten-year average			68

*Revised.

NORTHWEST

Minneapolis

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	338,850	278,762	82
Previous week	338,850	240,684	71
Year ago	341,560	266,519	78
Two years ago	378,000	312,481	83
Five-year average			84
Ten-year average			80

Principal interior mills in Minnesota, including Duluth, St. Paul, North Dakota, Montana and Iowa:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	662,700	424,339	64
Previous week	662,700	*416,811	64
Year ago	662,400	492,338	74
Two years ago	646,800	564,176	86
Five-year average			73
Ten-year average			68

*Revised.

BUFFALO

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	516,000	411,291	80
Previous week	545,000	*387,114	71
Year ago	498,000	492,479	99
Two years ago	571,200	545,389	89
Five-year average			89
Ten-year average			84

*Revised.

PACIFIC COAST

Principal mills on the North Pacific Coast:

Seattle, Tacoma and Interior Washington Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	279,000	183,340	67
Previous week	279,000	*187,888	72
Year ago	213,650	183,850	86
Two years ago	243,000	218,707	87
Five-year average			74
Ten-year average			72

*Revised.

Portland and Interior Oregon Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Oct. 22-28	138,600	88,021	61
Previous week	138,600	98,718	61
Year ago	145,600	73,800	59
Two years ago	138,600	140,783	98
Five-year average			75
Ten-year average			75

MILLFEED OUTPUT

Production of millfeeds, in tons, for the current and prior two weeks, together with season total of (1) principal mills in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and the cities of Kansas City and St. Joseph; (2) principal mills of Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Montana, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior; (3) mills of Buffalo, N.Y. Production computed on the basis of 72% flour extraction:

	Southwest*: Weekly production	Crop year to date	Northwest*: Weekly production	Crop year to date	Buffalo†: Weekly production	Crop year to date	Combined**: Weekly production	Crop yr. to date
Oct. 22-28	23,823	427,160	13,559	246,613	8,864	150,413	47,828	834,694
Previous week	26,007		‡13,498		‡8,478		‡47,983	
Two weeks ago	24,422		11,483		7,897		44,542	
1949	25,446	441,989	13,717	254,465	12,277	168,174	62,440	864,287
1948	31,286	547,028	17,904	216,397	11,143	196,251	60,711	959,664
1947	41,421	654,461	18,379	228,588	14,148	178,278	63,845	1,062,444
1946††	28,723	464,446	15,945	244,707	15,322	164,836	48,951	877,683
Five-yr. average	26,581	489,965	16,903	247,777	11,889	173,966	47,173	911,847

*Principal mills. **75% of total capacity. †All mills. ††80% extraction basis effective March 1 to Sept. 1, 1946 (31 lb. millfeed accepted as yield of 100 lb. flour). ‡Revised.

Pacific N.W. trading was at a low ebb last week with export bookings for the week at zero and apparently no immediate prospects. Mill requirements are ample, and they have not been purchasing anything but special types of wheat. Exporters are busy filling their export commitments but have ample supplies for their export bookings without making purchases from the CCC.

CCC is shipping its 75,000 tons allocation for October, and it is understood it has the same allocation for November.

Crop conditions are very good. There is ample moisture, with almost steady rains during October. A large acreage has been planted, and with heavy warm rains, growth has been good.

KENTUCKY BAKERS ELECT—Newly-elected officers of the Kentucky Master Bakers Assn., named at the group's recent annual convention in Louisville, are shown above. Seated, left to right, are J. C. Heitzman, J. C. Heitzman Bakery, Louisville, president, and Leslie Magee, Magee's Bakery, Maysville, retiring president. Standing, left to right, are Otto Lehman, O. W. Lehman's Bakery, Louisville, treasurer, and Claude Ford, Grocers Baking Co., Owensboro, vice president. Charles Heitzman, Charles Heitzman Bakery, Louisville, is the new secretary of the association.

1950-Crop Grains Under Loan Dip

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced Oct. 27 that through September, 1950, farmers had put approximately 127,776,614 bu. 1950-crop wheat, barley, oats, rye, flaxseed, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghums under Commodity Credit Corp. price support.

During the like period last year, the 1949-crop support total for the same grains and oilseeds was 297,948,920 bu. This included 248,646,846 bu. wheat.

The accompanying table shows by commodities the quantity of 1950-crop grain and oilseeds under loans and purchase agreements.

The department also reported that through September, 1950, farmers had put 146,105 cwt. of 1950-crop dry edible beans under warehouse-storage loans, and 155 cwt. under purchase agreement; 24,289 cwt. rice under warehouse-storage loans and 2,171 cwt. under purchase agreement; 383 cwt. hay and pasture seed under farm-storage loans, 3,587 cwt. under warehouse storage loans and 439 cwt. under purchase agreement, and 18,023 cwt. winter cover crop seed and kobe lespedeza under farm-storage loans, 613,964 cwt. under warehouse-storage loans and 275,166 cwt. under purchase agreements.

The department reported the resealing of 5,196,941 bu. 1949-crop wheat, 1,419,461 bu. oats, and 975,879 bu. barley through September, 1950. Re-sealing figures of 1949-crop corn are not yet available.

1950 CROPS PUT UNDER PRICE SUPPORT JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1950 (in bushels)

	Loans: Farm-stored	Loans: Warehouse-stored	Purchase Agreements	Total quantity Under Support Program
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soybeans		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grain Sorghums	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

QUARTER SALES REPORTED BY NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

NEW YORK—The National Biscuit Co. has reported sales of $72,929,375 for the quarter ended Sept. 30 compared with $72,854,481 for the corresponding quarter a year earlier. Net income for the quarter was set at $5,251,443, equal to 77¢ a common share, compared with $5,101,154 a year earlier, equal to 74¢ a share.

Sales for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 totaled $288,543,347, compared with $302,071,408 for the preceding 12-month period. Net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 was $21,025,218, equal to $3.07 a share, compared with $23,779,291, or $3.50 a share for the preceding 12-month period.

OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL SUES CONTINENTAL FIRM

CLEVELAND — The Continental Baking Co. was sued Oct. 28 by the state attorney general for Ohio, Herbert S. Duffy, on the grounds that the Continental company has "artificially fixed the price of bread."

He stated that the firm had broken an Ohio anti-trust law by "agreeing to keep the price of bread at a fixed figure, preventing free and unrestricted competition."

Mr. Duffy's first action came a month ago when he threatened to sue several Cleveland bakeries which had increased the price of bread at a fixed figure. As reported in a news story on page 18 of the Oct. 3 issue of The Northwestern Miller, Chester F. Spang, general manager of the Spang Baking Co., Cleveland, refuted Mr. Duffy's charges of collusion, counter-charging that the attorney general was "trying to gain political publicity by making this charge."

Notices were reportedly sent to the Continental and Spang firms at that time, as well as to the National Biscuit Co., Ward Baking Co., French Baking Co., General Baking Co. and the Jacob Laub Baking Co., that they were liable to fines for each day the companies continued the violation and that "further action" might be undertaken.

Continental officials were not immediately available for comment.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

9-MONTH NET REPORTED BY STANDARD BRANDS, INC.

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiaries operating in the U.S. for the first nine months of 1950 amounted to $8,494,690, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.49 a share, Joel S. Mitchell, president, has announced. Net income for the same nine months of 1949 was $6,100,505, or $1.74 a share. In both periods, 3,174,527 shares of common stock were outstanding.

Net sales of the company and domestic subsidiaries totaled $223,494,477 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1950, against $193,543,776 in the like 1949 period.

For the third quarter of 1950 consolidated net income was $3,695,773, or $1.10 a share. This net income is after retroactively applying the corporate tax rate of 42% to the earnings since Jan. 1, 1950. Net income in the third quarter of 1949 was $2,348,737, or $0.68 a share.

At a meeting of the board of directors a quarterly dividend of 30¢ a share was declared on the common stock, payable Dec. 15, to stockholders of record on Nov. 15. The directors also declared an extra dividend on the common stock of 50¢ a share payable Dec. 15 to holders of record on Nov. 15.

A quarterly dividend of $0.875 a share on the preferred stock was also declared payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record on Dec. 1.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

UNITED BISCUIT REPORTS PROFIT FOR NINE MONTHS

United Biscuit Co. of America and its subsidiaries have reported net profit of $3,379,757, equal to $3.27 a common share, for the nine-month period ended Sept. 30. This compares with $3,926,880, or $3.99 a share, for the corresponding period a year previous.

Net profit for the six months ended June 30 was $2,259,583, equal to $2.19 a share, compared with $2,657,907, or $2.75 a share, for the first half of 1949.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

LIVESTOCK CLINIC SET

OKLAHOMA CITY — Walter C. Berger, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Assn., will be one of the key speakers at the Southwest Livestock Clinic to be held here Nov. 8. A. K. Mackey, vice president of the National Stockyards Co., Oklahoma City, said the meeting is expected to attract the largest crowd that has ever attended the clinic. One of the features will be an exhibit in the Municipal Auditorium.

DEATHS

Harry E. Halliday, 78, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, former president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, died Oct. 26. Details on page 10.

Robert McKee, 59, managing director of the Canada Grain Export Co., Ltd., died recently following a short illness. One of British Columbia's leading industrialists, Mr. McKee was prominent in the grain and flour business throughout his business life, and was also active in the logging business and as chairman of the board of McGarvin Bakeries, Ltd. Once managing director of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., he organized his own firm in 1923. A life member of the Vancouver Board of Trade, he was president in 1928. He organized the first foreign trade bureau, was president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange in 1930-31 and of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange in 1931-32, as well as being honorary treasurer of the latter group for many years. His own firm, the Canada Grain Export Co., is export agent for the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.; Mr. McKee was a director of the Ogilvie firm until his death. Mr. McKee is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Gaetano Viviano, 67, one of the founders of a nationally-known St. Louis macaroni company, collapsed and died in the Clayton office of his son's importing firm Oct. 20. Mr. Viviano, who lived with his son, **Frank G. Viviano**, at Hampton Park, St. Louis County, had been under treatment for heart disease. The elder Viviano came to St. Louis from Italy in 1901 and in 1903 he and three brothers organized the V. Viviano & Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc., of which he was vice president before his retirement. A brother and two sisters survive, in addition to the son.

Clyde Magness, 57, superintendent of American Flours, Inc., Newton, died Oct. 27. Mr. Magness was a miller in Kansas mills for 28 years. He was originally at the Abilene (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., and in 1930 moved to Salina, Kansas, to become associated with the Weber Flour Mills Co. He was named head miller of Shellabarger's, Inc., in 1936 and in 1943 he was appointed milling superintendent of the Newton firm. Mr. Magness was a member of the Association of Operative Millers.

Howard Louis Ehrke, Brownwood, Texas, a milling official in Brownwood for 39 years, died Oct. 22 at his home following a brief illness. He entered the milling industry as traffic manager of the Austin Mill & Grain Co. which later became the Houston (Texas) Milling Co. Change of ownership again changed the name of the mill to Arrow Mills, Inc. Mr. Ehrke remained with the mill until his death.

Albert S. Goss, 68, master of the National Grange, died Oct. 25 on a speaking platform in New York after speaking before 1,500 persons at the N.Y. Herald Tribune Forum. Mr. Goss was born in 1882 at Rochester, N.Y., attended school in Portland, Ore., and in recent years had been living in Washington, D.C. He frequently acted in an advisory capacity for the government. Mr. Goss is survived by his widow and three children.

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS

when analyzing operating costs

WHEN YOU mix your own ingredients, quality of finished goods is affected by:

- *Imperfect blending of ingredients.*
- *Variation in quality of ingredients.*
- *Mistakes in scaling.*

When quality varies, you're in danger of losing customers . . . and profits!

WHEN YOU use Pillsbury Bakery Mixes, quality of finished goods is protected by:

- *Thorough blending of ingredients.*
- *Rigid testing of all the mix ingredients by Pillsbury.*
- *Elimination of errors in scaling and blending.*

Uniform quality means satisfied customers . . . profitable business for you!

See your Pillsbury salesman or your jobber about a trial order of Pillsbury Bakery Mixes . . . under our MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

Don't overlook PILLSBURY BAKERY MIXES

An outstanding line of modern mixes for all types of SWEET GOODS . . . for CAKES . . . for Raised and Cake DOUGHNUTS

PILLSBURY MILLS, INC., *General Offices:* Minneapolis 2, Minnesota.

GROCERY PRODUCTS NEWS

Flour, Mix Use Studied

NEW YORK—Approximately 90% of the homemakers covered in a survey of True Confessions readers reported using all-purpose flour. And the average amount of flour used in a month by these homemakers is 18 lb., the magazine's Food Forum Report showed.

Of the 539 homemakers who answered the questionnaire, 89.2% reported that they use all-purpose flour. Figures on monthly consumption showed use of less than 5 lb. in 11.9% of the households, 5-9 lb. in 26.3%, 10-19 lb. in 31.4% and 20 or more lb. in 30.4%.

The questionnaire used in the study was mailed to the True Confessions reader consumer panel of 1,650 members. And a total of 539 homemakers answered the questions on food products use. The report on the study was prepared by the food editor of True Confessions and the research department of Fawcett Publications, Inc.

The report points out that True Confessions readers are generally young, 48% being in the 18-25 age bracket. The average family has four members—2.4 adults and 1.6 children. Of the women answering the questionnaire, 83.4% were married, compared with 73.9% of the original panel. This was attributed to the fact that homemakers with food buying experience were more inclined to answer the questionnaire.

Homemakers surveyed were asked whether they use certain food products. If so, they listed the brand last bought, price usually paid per unit and the number of units—packages, bottles, etc.—used in an average month.

Cake Flour Use

Forty-three percent of the respondents reported using cake flour, and average consumption in a month was 1.6 units. More than half—53.5%—reported using one package in an average month. Less than one unit was used by 9%, two by 27% and three or more by 10.5%.

Pancake flour is used by 31.2% of True Confessions homemakers, according to the survey findings. Average monthly consumption was found to be 2.3 units and the median price was 18¢. Monthly unit consumption figures included: one or less, 44.8%; two 28.9%; three, 8.3%; four, 11%; five or more, 7%.

Figures on prepared mixes included the following:

Biscuit mix: Percent using product, 26.5; median price per unit, 38¢; monthly unit consumption—average, 2.1; less than one, 5%; one, 50.4%; two, 24%; three, 10.7%; four or more, 9.9%.

Cake mix: Percent using product, 44; median price per unit, 32¢; monthly unit consumption—average, 3.1; one or less, 20.3%; two, 30.4%; three, 14.5%; four, 18.4%; five or more, 16.4%.

Pancake mix: Percent using product, 34.9%; median price per unit, 19¢; monthly unit consumption—average, 2; less than one, 7%; one, 41.8%; two, 39%; three, 8.2%; four or more, 13%.

Pie crust mix: Percent using product, 29.7%; median price per unit, 18¢; monthly unit consumption—average, 4.1; one or less, 11.9%; two, 23.8%; three, 16%; four, 23.8%; five or more, 24.5%.

Hot roll mix: Percent using product, 26%; median price per unit, 26¢; monthly unit consumption—average, 2.8; 1 or less, 35.6%; two, 26.5%; three, 14.9%; four, 12.4%; five or more, 10.6%.

Gingerbread mix: Percent using product, 24.7%; median price per unit, 26¢; monthly unit consumption—average, 1.9; less than one, 1.9%; one, 44.2%; two, 29.8%; three, 16.4%; four or more, 7.7%.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Food Store Impulse Buying Important, Study Indicates

LUBBOCK, TEXAS — Evidence of the importance of impulse buying in food stores is found in a study made by Vernon T. Clover of Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

The study, published in the Journal of Marketing, indicates that a considerable number of grocery store purchases are made by shoppers acting in response to impulse and not to a previous plan.

The opportunity to check impulse buying came on two occasions in January and February of 1948 when a shortage of gas in Lubbock and two other west Texas towns resulted in an almost universal closing of business establishments for the entire business day. The closings were not announced ahead of the so-called "gas holidays."

Information sought was on whether sales lost during the weeks in which one-day closings occurred were made up in the following week. It was assumed that the more important impulse purchases were, the less likely it would be that the sales would be made up the following week.

The closings occurred two weeks apart, and there thus was one full week between them during which sales had an opportunity to build back up to offset the holiday.

Food Stores Surveyed

In Lubbock, 26 food stores were covered in the study. In addition to being asked to supply weekly sales figures for a five-week period starting before the week containing the first one-day closing and extending to the week after the week with the second holiday, store managers were asked to estimate the percentage of total sales made to customers who decide to buy on the spur of the moment. The average estimate by the 26 food store managers was 26.02%.

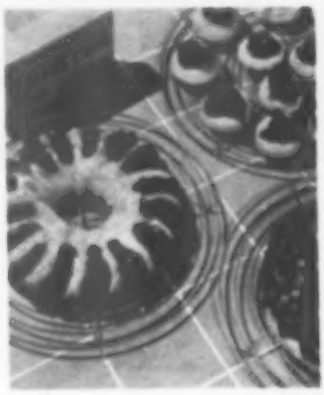
Store managers also were asked whether they thought annual sales would be less if all stores were open only 40 hours a week. Of the food store managers, 20 said yes, 2 said no and 4 said they did not know.

The first week of the period—the week before the week of the first holiday—was the base week in Mr. Clover's study. For each of the succeeding weeks, he then showed the per cent of deviation in sales from the first, or base, week.

In the second week, the first time the stores were closed one day, grocery store sales were 15.45% less than during the base week. Then, during the third week, when there was no holiday, sales were 0.05% less than in the base week. Thus, there was no gain during this week over sales during the base week—indicating that "lost" purchases during the second week were not made up during the third week.

During the fourth week—when there was another holiday—sales in Lubbock food stores were down 10.36% from the base week. In the fifth week when there was no holiday, sales were 6.85% under the base week volume. Thus, it again was indicated that customers did not buy enough merchandise in the week following the holiday to make up for the purchases that apparently would have been made the previous week if the stores had not been closed.

It is possible, the report points out, that some of the sales lost by food and other stores were made up at later dates if not immediately after the holidays. However, the findings are considered as indicating the importance of impulse buying and the advisability of a policy of making it easy and attractive for consumers to make purchases.



CRANBERRY COFFEE CAKE—One of the foods featured by the 1950 Eatmor Cranberries promotion is cranberry coffee cake. Examples of cranberry coffee cake are pictured above. Housewives are urged to use their favorite sweet dough coffee cake recipes or prepared mixes in making the cakes. For filling, cranberry spread, cranberry-apricot sauce or drained cranberry-apple sauce is suggested. This is one of various cranberry foods in which flour or mixes are used.

FISHER COMPANY SPONSORS RADIO NEWS BROADCASTS

SEATTLE — The Fisher Flouring Mills Co. has begun sponsorship of a series of news broadcasts on the Pacific Coast Network of the National Broadcasting Co. The morning broadcasts are called "Fisher's 7 O'Clock News."

Reporting the news for Fisher's is Merrill Mueller, NBC correspondent back in the U.S. after 12 years

Ballard Offers Wrapping Sets

LOUISVILLE — Contributions to holiday cheer in the form of 92-piece Christmas gift wrapping sets will be offered in a current advertising campaign by Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc.

The campaign will use Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion and Family Circle magazines for Ballard Oven-Ready biscuits distributed exclusively by Kraft, and newspapers in 42 cities for Obelisk flour. Henri, Hurst & McDonald, Inc., Chicago, is the agency.

Full-color advertisements will be used in the three magazines to offer the gift wrapping sets for 25¢ and the labels from two packages of Ballard Oven-Ready biscuits, which require only baking before serving.

Similar Christmas sets will be offered in newspaper advertisements for the same coin and a top or trademark from package or bag of Obelisk flour.

The gift wrapping sets consist of brightly colored Christmas tissue, gummed seals and Christmas gift cards and tags.

No limit has been placed by the company on the number of sets which may be ordered, but the company will terminate the offer Dec. 4 in order to assure delivery of the Christmas wrapping sets well before Dec. 25.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

TO BUILD A WAREHOUSE

TOLEDO—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. will construct a new $1,250,000 warehouse and office building here. The building is expected to be ready for use by next July. The warehouse which the company now has here also will continue to be used.

abroad. Mr. Mueller was the only radio man assigned to cover General Eisenhower from D-Day through the opening phases of the European campaign in World War II. Later he covered the war in the Pacific and was the one radio reporter chosen to report the signing of the Japanese surrender. Since the war Mr. Mueller has been in such European points as London, Berlin and Paris.

While the broadcasts are sponsored by Fisher's family of products, the products featured first on the network program are Fisher's Biskit Mix and the instant-cooking cereal Zoom.

Stations carrying the new Fisher's series are KOMO, Seattle; KHQ, Spokane; KMJ, Fresno; KNBC, San Francisco; KFI, Los Angeles; KFSD, San Diego, and KGW, Portland.

Food Price Controls Unnecessary, Chain Operators Told

CINCINNATI — Supplies of food generally are plentiful and there is no current need for food price controls. This was the opinion expressed by industry and government men who took part in the recent convention of the National Association of Food Chains.

Charles F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture, said that officials see no reason for imposing controls at this time. Big production is more important than controls, he said. He pointed out, too, that most food prices are less than the ceilings which would be allowed under the Defense Act.

A panel of food manufacturers brought out a similar view, with members citing ample supplies of food and expressing the belief that controls are unnecessary as long as the nation is not in a major crisis.

Another subject of importance at the convention was the manpower problem. A panel discussion by heads of chain companies covered the subject. Speakers said that any emergency should find the field of food distribution classed as an essential occupation. They pointed out that men important in the field were not classed as essential during World War II.

In connection with the manpower problem, other speakers stressed the need for good relations with employees.

SURVEY COVERS FLOUR

SALISBURY, N.C.—The Salisbury Post has issued its 1950 brand preference survey for foods. Included are figures on family flour, pie crust mix, roll mix, spaghetti and bread. The survey was conducted by and through Salisbury public schools.

WORK UNDER WAY ON NEW BUITONI FACTORY

NEW YORK — Ground was broken recently for a new factory in South Hackensack, N.J., to house all American operations of the Buitoni Macaroni Corp., Giovanni Buitoni, president, announces.

The $750,000 plant will be up to date in every detail. Plans have been prepared by Guiseppe Buitoni, general technician for all of the firm's enterprises here and in Europe, in cooperation with G. Hoskins, Chicago industrial consultant. In addition to the macaroni plant and sauce department, an up-to-date laboratory for nutrition research, air-conditioned offices, a cafeteria and recreational rooms are planned.

Bakery Departments in Super Markets

Bakery departments in super markets represent a strictly specialized branch of the bakery business. But they offer good opportunities for sales volume if every phase of the business is handled correctly.

This is pointed out by Thomas L. Awrey of Awrey Bakeries, Detroit, in a discussion of super market bakery departments.

The following paragraphs are excerpts from an address on the subject delivered by Mr. Awrey last October at the multiple-unit-retail branch session of the American Bakers Assn. convention.

* * *

I will try to discuss the subject of bakery departments in super markets pretty much from the standpoint of the operations of Awrey Bakeries, which operates a large number of bakery departments in super markets in the metropolitan Detroit area.

Information Needed

When we receive an invitation to place a bakery department in a super market, there is a maze of information which we must have before reaching a decision on the matter. We must consider where the market is located—whether it is on a main business avenue—whether there are other attractive business places around it—whether the street carries a heavy automobile traffic—whether the street is a definite shopping street, and carries a heavy foot traffic—whether the general business of the market is pretty much distributed throughout the entire week, or whether the market does very little business in the early days of the week and has a tremendous concentration of business on Friday and Saturday—whether the market stays open evenings and Sundays—whether the total volume of the market is sufficient to warrant the establishment of a bakery department—whether the management of the market is inclined to be cooperative and easy to get along with—and last, but not least, whether the market has adequate heating facilities so that our sales personnel will not be too uncomfortable in the winter season.

Thomas L. Awrey
a specialized branch

I wish to give special mention to the matter of whether or not a market stays open evenings and Sundays. If the prospective bakery department business volume could be considered to be fair, but if this volume must be spread over 7 days a week and 12 hours a day, then your sales labor becomes excessive and it is not at all a desirable situation.

BAKERY DEPARTMENT—A well-run bakery department in a super market offers a baking company a good opportunity for sales volume. The operations of departments like the one shown above are outlined in the accompanying article.

Now we consider the location of the bakery department in the market. Your average grocery buyers in a large super market plan to shop at that market twice or perhaps only once each week—and a bakery department cannot survive on customers who come once a week. Therefore, the bakery department must be located in the market at a point very accessible to the trade, so that the bakery department can develop its own daily neighborhood clientele besides the business to be gained from the people who are trading at the general market. This means that the bakery must be immediately at the front of the market, and the customers must be able to enter and leave the bakery department without entering the serve-self section of the market or going through the "check-outs."

As to the bakery rental arrangement, we find a percentage arrangement to be the most satisfactory. Inasmuch as we demand the best place in the market, and inasmuch as we insist that the bakery department be entirely separate from the main serve-self portion of the market, we must pay fairly well for the space which we occupy.

The rental percentage agreed on should be considered to be partly rent for the space occupied by the bakery and partly to cover the bakery department share in the cost of the general advertising done by the market management.

All from Department

In a bakery department in a large super market, who sells the general commercial line of baker's breads? A good many years ago in our own organization we went through a big battle relative to this matter. We contend that all of the bread sold in a super market must be sold from the bakery department, whether or not that bread is of our own manufacture. After all we consider that our first duty to the customer is to give her what she wants, and we are perfectly willing to sell her the brand of bread she desires whether or not it is of our own manufacture.

The fact of the matter is not the profit to be made on the sale of the commercial breads, but simply the fact that if the customer comes to the bakery department to buy her loaf of bread she has an opportunity to see our sweet goods on display and our saleagirl has an opportunity to sell her an item or items other than the loaf of bread she came to purchase.

The question will no doubt be asked to what percentage of the total market volume the bakery department can be expected to get. In other words, if the total weekly volume of business transacted in the entire market, for example, is $20,000, how much total weekly volume should the bakery expect to get? No one can give an accurate answer to this question, because it is our experience that the bakery percentage of the total market volume will range between 5% and 15%, but we also find that as an average of a large number of bakery departments, the figure is in the neighborhood of 7%.

Adequate arrangements must be made so that the goods are on display in the market at the proper time of the day. Market customers simply will not come back the second time for their baked goods, and if production is late at the bakery, or the delivery system is inadequate, the market bakery department cannot be successful.

This branch of the bakery business is a strictly specialized business. It offers good opportunity for sales volume, but the operation will not be successful unless the bakery is properly equipped and properly geared-up to handle every phase of the business starting with production and continuing throughout delivery and sales.

NABISCO, PEACH GROUP IN JOINT PROMOTION

SAN FRANCISCO — The cling peach industry and the National Biscuit Co. will join in a merchandising effort preceding the fall and winter holidays, according to an announcement by Stanley E. Plumb, advertising and merchandising manager of the Cling Peach Advisory Board.

Between Nov. 11 and Dec. 11 a new "holiday fruit cocktail salad" will be featured in national advertising, Mr. Plumb said. And the National Biscuit Co. will help promote tie-in sales of Ritz crackers. Dual displays of the two products will be built in thousands of grocery stores.

MILLING WHEAT

Call VIctor 4384

Kansas City, Mo.

Our stocks are analyzed for baking strength. They're carefully and personally selected—binned according to variety.

Ask for:

LOREN JOHNSON or
W. W. (Bill) SUDDUTH

KANSAS GRAIN COMPANY

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

• PROTECT YOUR GRAIN •

from Insects—Heat Damage—Moisture—Musty and Ground Odors

FREE Book Tells You How

Yes, this new FREE 24-page Douglas book is packed with valuable information on how you can protect your incoming grain from damage. Includes a complete description of the uses for Douglas Tetrafume, a non-inflammable and non-explosive grain fumigant, and Douglas AG Mill Spray, a fireproof, highly lethal spray for grain storage bins, machinery and warehouses. Also helpful information on rat and mice control.

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Please send me your new FREE book on complete grain protection.

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BRANCH WAREHOUSES: CINCINNATI, OHIO; AUGUSTA, GEORGIA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON

Stock Market Picture

Quotations on baking, milling and allied stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb market:

	High	Low	Close Oct. 31, 1950	Close Oct. 28, 1950
	—1950—			
Allied Mills, Inc.	30¾	27	29½	29⅛
Allis-Chalmers	38⅝	28⅝	37⅞	35½
Pfd. $2.75	91	81½	89	88½
Am. Cyanamid	76⅝	69	73⅞	73⅝
Pfd.	136½	115⅝	136½	140½
A.-S.-M. Co.	65	59⅝	61½	62½
Borden	58	49⅝	56⅝	55
Burry Biscuit Corp.	5½	3½	4	4
Cont. Baking Co.	19⅝	14⅝	16⅝	17½
Pfd. $5.50	100	88	98	98½
Corn Pr. Ref. Com.	77⅞	67	67	67½
Pfd. $7	187½	176½	183½	181
Cream of Wheat	38½	28½	29½	28⅞
Dow Chemical	71	54½	69⅝	69
Pfd. $4 A	111½	107	108½	107½
Pfd. $3.33 2nd	134½	119½	133	133⅝
**Flour Mills of America, Inc.	17	9⅝	10½	10
Gen. Baking Co.	17	9⅝	10⅝	10
Pfd. $8	166	146	154½	156
Gen. Foods Corp.	51⅝	44⅝	49⅝	48½
Pfd. $3.50	103½	99½	101	101
Gen. Mills, Inc.	59⅝	51⅝	57½	57⅝
Pfd. 2⅝%	119⅝	103⅞	111	110½
Pfd. 5%	139½	134½	138	138½
Gr. A&P Tea Co.	146⅝	117½	140	140
Pfd. $5	157	139	154½	155
Hathaway Bak., Inc., "A"	11⅝	9⅝	10½	10½
Hom & Hardart Corp. of N.Y.	34	31½	33	31⅝
Merck & Co.	43	38⅝	37½	34½
Pfd. $3.50	100	95	95	97
Nat'l. Biscuit Co.	37⅝	29½	35⅝	34½
Pfd. $7	166	153½	161	161
National Sugar	18½	13⅝	15½	14⅝
Omar, Inc.	18½	16⅝	18½	19½
Pillsbury M., Inc.	34½	30	31⅝	31⅝
Pfd. $4	106	102½	102½	102½
Proc. & Gamble	69½	56	68⅝	68
Purity Bak. Corp.	34⅝	25⅝	30	29½
Quaker Oats Co.	130	85	128½	127½
Pfd. $6	160½	154	156½	156½
Ralston Purina Co., $3.75 Pfd.	103½	100	101⅝	102⅝
St. Regis Pa. Co.	11⅝	7⅝	11	10½
Pfd. $4.40	96	85	95½	95
Std. Brands, Inc.	34⅝	30	33½	33⅝
Pfd. $4.50	96½	89½	97	97½
†Sterling Drug	39⅝	24	27½	30⅞
†Pfd. $3.50	101½	98	101⅝	101⅝
Sunsh. Biscuits, Inc.	63⅝	49	54½	55½
United Biscuit of America	35	24½	32⅝	32½
Pfd. $4.50	111½	106½	*110	109½
Victor Ch. Wks.	54⅝	42	43	45
Pfd. $3.50	101	96⅞	101	*101
Wagner Bak. Co.	8½	5⅝	7	6½
Ward Baking Co.	19⅝	14½	18½	18⅝
Warrants	6⅝	3½	6½	6½
Pfd. $5.50	106	97	103½	103⅝

	Bid	Asked
Nebraska Milling & Elev. Co.	13⅝	14½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., Inc.	16½	17½
Standard Milling Co.	5½	6⅝

*Previous close. **Midwest stock market. †Over counter. †Subsidiary Sterwin Chemicals, Inc.

Closing bid and asked prices on stocks not traded Oct. 31:

	Bid	Asked
Horn & Hardart Corp. of New York, $5 Pfd.	111	113½
Horn & Hardart Corp. of New York, $6 Pfd.	164	167
Wagner Baking Co., Pfd.	111	111½

CANADIAN STOCKS

	High	Low	Close Oct. 31, 1950	Close Oct. 28, 1950
	—1950—			
Canada Bread	5	3½	3.65	3.75
Pfd. B	41½	35	41	42
Can. Bakeries	17	6	16	19½
Can. Food Prod.	6	3	3.00	3.00
A	14	9	10	10
Pfd.	71½	56	58	56
Catelli Food, A	11	10	11	11
B	14½	12½	14	14
Consol. Bakeries	8⅝	7	8⅝	8½
Federal Grain, A	15⅝	8	14⅝	13½
Pfd.	128	110	126	125
Gen. Bakeries	3.00	2.10	3.10	3.05
Lake of the Woods	28½	21	27	27
Maple Leaf Mlg.	11½	9⅝	10½	11½
Metcalfe Grain, A	10½	8½	9	10½
B	9⅝	7½	8	9
Mid Pac. Grain	18	14½	17	17½
Ogilvie Flour	22½	18⅝	22½	21⅝
Purity Flour	8⅝	5½	6	5½
Pfd.	49	45½	48	47½
St. Lawrence Fl.	18	14	16½	17
Toronto Elevs.	13½	9⅝	11	11
United Gr., B	19½	17	18	17
George Weston	28	20	27½	26½
Pfd. 4½%	104	100	100½	100

Closing bid and asked prices on stock not traded:

	Bid	Asked
Inter-City Bakeries	14½	
Lake of the Woods, Pfd.		
Ogilvie Flour, Pfd.	165	175
Reliance Grain	5½	6½
St. Lawrence Flour, Pfd.		140
Western Grain		53
Woods Mfg., Pfd.	53	58

Millfeed Receipts and Shipments

Receipts and shipments of millfeed at the principal distributing centers for the week ending with Oct. 28, 1950, with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
Minneapolis			19,750	19,850
Kansas City	3,070	3,810	3,420	3,810
Minneapolis			1,200	1,200

2 BAKERY TESTED QUALITY FLOURS

WISDOM High Protein

Queen Quality FLOUR Low Protein Mellow Type

Wide Tolerance Flours Make Happy Production Hours

NEBRASKA CONSOLIDATED MILLS COMPANY
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AMBER DURUM WHEAT

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Precision Milled for Precision Baking
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DOBRY'S BEST
and
BEST OF THE WEST
DOBRY FLOUR MILLS, Inc.
YUKON, OKLAHOMA

CHICAGO DISTRIBUTORS' COMMITTEES APPOINTED

CHICAGO—L. E. Bowman of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., president of the Chicago Association of Flour Distributors, and the directors have appointed the following standing committees for the ensuing year.

Auditing—H. V. Beck, Chicago Bakers Co-op Buying Assn., chairman; F. A. Peters, Standard Milling Co., and R. F. Schoedler, Vanderbilt Flour Co. Conference—E. S. Wagner, E. S. Wagner & Co., chairman; A. Dombrowski, Chicago Flour Co., and J. Howorka, Commander-Larrabee Milling Co. Membership—W. L. Grewe, International Milling Co., chairman; Seymour Nieman, Nieman Bros. Co., and James Anderson, King Midas Flour Mills.

Nominating—N. G. Anderson, Bay State Milling Co., chairman; R. E. Bemmels, Bemmels-Vaughan, and G. A. Shields, New Century Co. Program—Harry W. Larsen, Hatel, Armbruster & Larsen Co., chairman; R. E. Bemmels, Bemmels-Vaughan; M. D. Craft, B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.; V. C. Hathaway, Quaker Oats Co., and Wayne T. Wilson, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.

JAMES L. McHUGH NAMED TO GMI RESEARCH POST

MINNEAPOLIS—James L. McHugh has been appointed research production coordinator of General Mills, Inc., according to an announcement by L. N. Perrin, president.

He replaces Charles H. Bell, recently appointed executive vice president. Mr. McHugh, a graduate of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1931, started with General Mills in 1927 at the Minneapolis mill.

He worked with the advertising department from 1931 to 1947, when he became assistant research production coordinator.

WHEAT VARIETY SCHOOLS SCHEDULED FOR KANSAS

KANSAS CITY—A series of nine wheat identification schools will be held in Kansas in November. Sponsored by the Kansas State College Extension Service, the schools will be in Hutchinson Nov. 6, Hays Nov. 7, Pratt Nov. 8, Abilene Nov. 9, Topeka Nov. 10, Scott City Nov. 13, Liberal Nov. 14, Dodge City Nov. 15 and Colby Nov. 16.

OBTAINS PURCHASE OPTION

NEW YORK—The St. Regis Paper Co. has obtained a purchase option on property in Jacksonville, Fla., as a possible site for a pulp and paper mill. The mill which would be built would be part of an expansion program in the southeast which the company has had under consideration for several years. The program has as its goal complete integration from wood pulp to finished kraft paper. The company already has acquired considerable pulp wood resources in the south. The present installation at Pensacola, Fla., has a capacity of 150,000 tons of kraft paper and board annually. A substantial portion of the kraft output goes into St. Regis multiwall paper bags.

Flaxseed Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth for the week ending Oct. 21, in thousand bushels:

	Receipts				Shipments				Stocks	
	1950	1949	1948	1938	1950	1949	1948	1938	1950	1949
Minneapolis	2,501	241	252	48	10,844	11,287				
Duluth	418	148	474	157	1,594	2,249				

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Why does SUNNY KANSAS rank in the forefront of bakery flours? The answer is simple. SUNNY KANSAS is produced from the choicest hard winter wheats by an organization possessing all the technical equipment and abilities that modern-day flour production requires. You will find such quality reflected in your bread, too.
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5,000 Sacks Capacity 1,000,000 Bushels Storage
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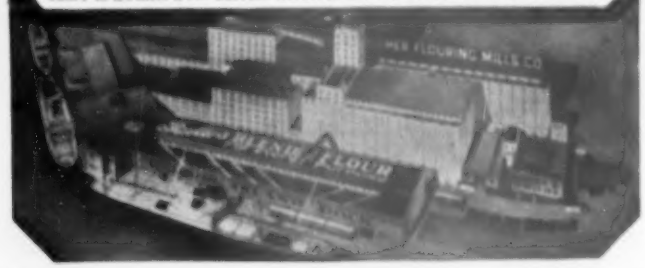

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BLUESTEM—PATENT FLOUR
FINEST SOFT WINTER WHEAT PATENT FLOUR
General Offices Walla Walla, Washington

Tri-Section AACC Meeting Program Tailored to Mill Chemists' Needs

MANHATTAN, KANSAS—A program tailored to be of interest and value to products control chemists was presented here Oct. 20-21 at the annual meeting of the Pioneer, Kansas City and Nebraska Sections of the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

The meeting was held at Kansas State College, with staff members in the department of milling industry as hosts and program planners. Approximately 100 chemists from the three sections were in attendance.

Loren V. Burns of the firm of Loren V. Burns and Associates, Kansas City, presented an excellent paper, "Quality Control Technics in the Feed Industry," as the first paper on the technical session during the morning of Oct. 21.

An equally interesting and well presented report, "Studies on the Relation of Bran Thickness to Millability of Some Pacific Northwest Wheats," was presented by Roger A. Larkin of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Dr. Luther L. Lyon of the University of Wichita, followed with another well-received paper which dealt with a technique for determination of hidden insect infestation in wheat.

The final presentation on the technical program was the showing of a motion picture film made by Dr. R. M. Sandstedt of the University of Nebraska. The film showed the process of starch gelatinization.

Detailed summaries of all technical papers will be published in the next issue of the Milling Production Section of The Northwestern Miller.

James A. McCain, who took over the presidency of the college last July, was introduced to the chemists at a dinner meeting Oct. 20. R. I. Throckmorton, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the college's school of agriculture, introduced Mr. McCain.

The college president, in a brief address of welcome to the chemists, told them that the college and the experiment station have more research projects "in the works" than at any other period in the institution's history. He said that investment in research projects was a paying proposition for state supported establishments just as much as it was for privately owned corporations.

Rowland J. Clark of the W. E. Long Co., Chicago, was the principal speaker at the dinner meeting. His subject was "Professional Status of the Cereal Chemist," and he had several criticisms of cereal chemists as a professional group. He also offered some recommendations for them to consider.

His first recommendation was that a man entering the field of cereal chemistry should receive his training first in a recognized university offering a major in cereal chemistry. The cereal chemist, after having received his collegiate degree, should serve an apprenticeship in a recognized laboratory before taking on a more responsible job, Mr. Clark recommended.

He criticized the chemists as a group for their lack of ability to sell themselves, their importance in the industry, and their employers' products. The chemists need some training in salesmanship, he thinks. He said they should "glamorize" their profession and recognize the need for some consistent public relations work.

Mr. Clark also criticized what he called "crooked bosses," whom he described as "those men who hire you with the expectation of pumping you dry of all your ideas or suggestions in the first year or two, and then discharging you, only to repeat their pumping operations on your successor who will stay about as long as you did." This practice, he said, is unscrupulous and unethical and were it not for the danger of libel suits, the association should set up a black list against members accepting employment with such employers who "tend to undermine the profession of cereal chemistry."

Dr. J. A. Shellenberger, head of the milling school and president of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, gave a brief report on the association's affairs at a luncheon Oct. 21. He told members that the plans for the 1951 convention, to be held next May in Minneapolis, were almost completed. Membership of the various committees, he said, now is complete.

Dr. Shellenberger told the audience, made up almost entirely of products control chemists, that the 1951 convention program would include two sessions developed for mill chemists. One of the sessions will be devoted to laboratory management, and a second session will be given over to papers of particular interest to mill chemists. These two sessions, he said, were added to the program in response to requests from members in

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SPRING WHEAT • KANSAS WHEAT • SOFT WHEAT
"The Beardstown Mills"
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King Milling Company
High Grade Michigan Soft Wheat Flour, Plain and Self-Rising
Successful Millers for Fifty Years
LOWELL, MICHIGAN

the Pioneer, Nebraska and Kansas City sections.

The association is hunting for a location for its 1952 convention, Dr. Shellenberger said. He added that it might be necessary to hold the 1952 meeting at a resort hotel and mentioned French Lick, Ind., as a possibility.

Dr. W. F. Geddes, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota, was the principal speaker at the luncheon meeting Oct. 21. His topic was "Bread Staling, Its Nature and Significance." He reviewed the researches on bread staling and summarized the discussion with the statement that "we have a long way to go yet before we have a complete explanation of what the bread staling process really is."

USDA Tests Re-Use Value of Textile Fertilizer Bags

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has announced that limited tests indicate that fertilizer bags made of vat-dyed or printed cotton fabrics may have approximately the same reuse value as similar bags now widely used for storing and shipping flour and formula feed.

Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the bureau, said that small colored and printed bags filled with 30-day-old commercial 5-10-5 fertilizer have withstood deterioration for 30 weeks under laboratory conditions varying from excessively hot and humid to excessively dry, as well as under conditions approximating those that would normally prevail in a warehouse in New Orleans, La.

The tests were made by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at the request of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Assn.

Scientists at the laboratory had 15 bags, approximately 7 by 14 in. in size, made from each fabric and filled them with the 30-day-old fertilizer. They stored five bags from each type of fabric in an oven, placed a similar set in the laboratory's soil burial cabinet, and stacked five others from each fabric in the basement of the building. At different intervals they emptied and laundered two bags from each group for comparison with the original fabric. Men expert in matching dyes could tell no difference in color. Strength losses, by standard laboratory tests, were insignificant.

Although experiments using full-size bags stored under actual warehouse conditions in different parts of the country would be more conclusive, Dr. Hilbert said, these small scale tests are a promising indication that colored or printed cotton bags can be packed with fertilizer without damage to the color or the fabric.

MUTUAL MILLERS, FEED DEALERS PLAN MEETING

JAMESTOWN, N.Y. — The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Assn. will hold its annual midwinter convention Feb. 14, 1951, at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, according to an announcement by Mrs. G. A. Bentley, secretary-treasurer.

The program for the convention is now being planned, and a large attendance of members and guests is expected, Mrs. Bentley said.

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as We Are of Ours, for
"Bread is the Staff of Life"

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are Made in Minnesota ... and Nowhere Else

MINNESOTA ... the state that has made MORE FLOUR than any other state in the Union.

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Buy flour that is guaranteed "Made in Minnesota"

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

EARLY MILLING FRIVOLITIES— A treatise on historical antiquities discloses frivolities in flour milling almost as far back as Romulus and Remus. This lighter side of a serious business was manifested in connection with yearly celebrations of what the pagan Romans called the Vestalia. As it is elegantly described and pictured by poet and artist, the Millers' Feast that took place as part of the festivities, was indubitably a charming episode of those ancient (though sinful) times when all the world seemed youthful and full of ease and joy.

A wall painting still existing at Pompeii, allegorically depicting the millers in the enjoyment of their annual holiday, seems to enshrine an apotheosis of the humble members of the craft and their faithful companions, the donkeys. The little ass, the lowly beast which, as Ovid says, on work days turned "the millstones rough as pumice" (Et quae pumiceas versat asella molas)—the ass, sacred to Vesta on that eventful day, was feted, caressed and adorned:

> Also dust thou now, O Dobbin, in memory adorn with mobile of flowers. Also time the mill stones in idleness are hushed.
> Behold garlands of bread pendant upon the asses, and wreaths of flowers covering the rough mill stones.

While the asses thus rested beside the idle mill, the millers were regaled upon bread, salt, vegetables and fish, elegantly served on earthenware dishes. Early on the day of the feast a procession wended its way through the thronging city toward the temple of the goddess. All eyes were upon the asses, millers being only of collateral interest. Abundant offerings were presented to the attendant vestals by women, who alone were allowed to approach. When the procession was over there were prayers, sacrifices and games.

It was while returning from witnessing such a festal affair that Ovid, "in coming along the new street which is now joined to the Forum of Rome," spied the matron of noble mien who so strongly attracted his artistic eye, walking barefooted homeward through the marshy ground. (Evidently this feminine custom is not entirely contemporary, therefor, with the automobile.)

The day after the Vestalia, "as the Dolphin rose in the twilight sky," the great festival closed. The donkeys were divested of their trappings of wreaths and garlands, the mills were put in order, the stones resumed their monotonous revolving, and the sales manager sharpened his stilus, preparatory to meeting his competition.

• • •

What it cost to build a mill a century and a half or so ago is indicated by the following letter from Thomas Jefferson to Archibald Thweatt, written at Monticello March 16, 1817:

". . . . You ask the cost of a mill carrying 3 or 4 pair of stones, mine carries 2 pr. of burrs, the one of 5. f. the other of 5. f. and a pair of rubbers for cleaning the grain, with all the modern labor saving machinery, the house very roomly, & walls of stone, it cost me 10,000 D. but good judges say it ought to have cost but $8,000, this is exclusive of the canal which alone cost me 20,000 D. and of the dam."

• • •

Artist's Idea of Some of the More Animal Aspects of a Millers' Festival in Ancient Rome

IT BEATS 'EM ALL!

I like the scent of roses
  Fresh with the morning dew;
Brown, burning leaves some noses
  Find quite appealing, too.

The fragrance of sweet clover
  Or lilacs after rain
Some folks grow lyric over,
  And praise in tuneful strain.

But the scent which is breath-taking,
  To get enraptured o'er,
Is that of bread a-baking,
  When one opes the oven door!

O that crispy, pungent savor
  Which makes one sniff with joy!
That appetizing flavor
  Which appeals to man and boy!

You may have your aromatic
  Perfumes which rare flowers shed;
But for *me* the smell ecstatic
  Of brown-crusted, fresh hot bread!

Clarence Mansfield Lindsay

NO MORE TOMORROW— The recent death in Kansas City of Edgar B. Watts, a descendant of an early owner of the Watts Mill founded in 1832, removed the last link of the present to Kansas City's oldest flour mill. For the sake of preserving for history the facts concerning the first mill to be established in what is now the heart of America's winter wheat flour producing region, the following is recorded in these columns. It is a story of yesterday, today, but no longer of tomorrow.

A man by the name of Fitzuel—his Christian name no longer can be recalled—established the mill on Indian Creek at what is now One Hundred Third Street in the outskirts of Kansas City. Anthony B. Watts, grandfather of Edgar Watts, bought the mill in about 1850. The mill continued in active operation by members of the Watts family until 1940 when production finally was suspended.

Not only was the mill the first in the Kansas City area, but it also was the first to serve pioneer growers of grain in Kansas. The retired editor of The Northwestern Miller, Robert E. Sterling, in an article for the 1940 Kansas Magazine wrote:

"There is no wholly authentic record of the location or ownership of the first flour mill built on Kansas soil. But for the technicality of a few hundred yards, the distinction would belong to the old Watts mill on Indian Creek, built in 1832. For a score or more years, the mill ground the grists of wheat growers of what now are half a dozen eastern Kansas counties."

With the subsequent influx of population to the vicinity, the mill prospered and served as a livelihood for three generations of the Watts family. Its term of existence paralleled the growth of Kansas City from the city's incorporation in 1850 nearly to the celebration of the Kansas City Centennial this year.

By 1860 business at the Watts mill had grown enough to permit the addition of a super-structure to the original building. Operation in time was passed on to Stubbins Watts, son of Anthony and father of Edgar, and he was associated with the mill continuously until his death in 1921.

Co-owners of the mill by 1921 were Stubbins Watts' children. In the final decades of its functioning the mill, of course, was never in the same league with the newer, multiple-unit structures which have lifted Kansas into second position as a U.S. milling center. Instead, the Watts family was content to serve lovers of stone-ground corn and wheat with supplies of whole wheat flour and corn meal.

It is probable that operations continued longer than would normally be financially advisable. It was the Watts' family devotion to the picturesque structure and the local demand for stone-ground grain which kept it going many years into the era of precision milling.

Edgar Watts recalled that his father once said: "The gurgle of the water through so many years sort of lulls you to sleep."

Eventually, in 1940, the waters of Indian Creek at Watts Mill were stilled, for the mill went out of business. Nine tons of cast iron were salvaged from the ancient structure and used in the World War II effort. In 1947 the property was sold by the family. In 1949 the remains of the mill building were torn down.

Now, with the death of Edgar Watts (a brother and sister died previously) the sole surviving link with a mill which had been a part of the history of Kansas City for 118 years was removed.

The Historic Watts Mill in Kansas City as It Appeared Shortly Before It Was Torn Down

EDITORIAL

BREAD NOURISHES WITHOUT FATTENING

EVEN the cranks and the crackpots among our dieticians—if they were careful and honest in their research—must have known all along that the right way to reduce weight is not to stop eating something but to eat less of everything. Nutritional science, however, has been slow to speak on this subject, or to do so with sufficient emphasis and authority. Now we have an emphatic statement, made in a most authoritative and persuasive manner.

At a meeting of the American Dietetic Assn. in Washington, D.C., Dr. Ruth M. Leverton, professor of nutrition research at the University of Nebraska, presented the results of a scientific, low-cost weight reduction study which she and her co-workers have made under a grant from the Millers National Federation. The study demonstrates that the malicious old idea that bread is fattening and therefore must be left out of reducing diets is erroneous. Said Dr. Leverton:

"No aspect of food and nutrition is subject to more abuse, fad and misinformation than the low-calorie diet necessary for weight loss. Omitting bread in a reducing diet is unnecessary and leads to increased cost of the diet."

Dr. Leverton explained that no single food is fattening. What determines whether a person gains or loses weight is the total number of calories in the diet. However, in a safe reducing diet, said Dr. Leverton, only those foods can be permitted that provide a fair share of food values along with calories. Enriched bread is one of these foods, since it provides considerable amounts of three B vitamins, as well as iron and some protein.

The bread-is-fattening phobia has a long start and is going to be hard to overtake. It is as basic to diet faddism as bread itself is to the human diet. But at least the staff of life can now go over to the offensive on this front against the crackpot. For altogether too long it has been needlessly and undeservedly on the defensive.

• • •

TURNING WHEAT INTO RICE

SOME time ago we mentioned on this page a cereal product called "Rycena," a rice-like food made from wheat. Quoting from a report by the Oregon Wheat Commission on various projects for the development of new uses for wheat, we said that Rycena was being made in a rather big way in Australia for shipment to rice-eating areas of the Orient.

Writing from Manila, Mr. E. G. Huzenlaub calls our attention to another process for the conversion of wheat into a rice-like product which "looks, tastes, smells and looks like rice (except for a difference in color), is eaten like rice and is milled like rice." In fact, it exactly meets all the oriental preferences and avoids the oriental prejudices against wheat.

Mr. Huzenlaub confirms the report that converted wheat is being made in Australia for the rice-eating market of the Far East. The Australian Wheat Board, he says, is undertaking to build a plant capable of producing around 60,000 tons of converted wheat a month, using the processes in which Mr. Huzenlaub is interested—not the Rycena process. At the moment he is trying to interest the Philippine government in taking 5,000 tons of the Australian product each month, after which he will carry his converted-wheat gospel to other rice-eating countries of the Orient.

Mr. Huzenlaub assures us that his objective is much broader than merely exploiting the patent rights which lie in his processes. Since there is not enough rice to fill the oriental stomach there will be political and social unrest until something equally acceptable is put in it. Mr. Huzenlaub does not mention the horrid word "Communism" in his long letter (we wish we had room to print it), but clearly spelled out between the lines is his thought that spread of Stalin's disease from the Korean peninsula to other parts of Asia may in some degree be governed by what is written in the rice bowl.

• • •

TARIFF TALK AT TORQUAY

UNTANGLING the restrictions upon international trade is the weighty agenda of the nations whose representatives are at Torquay, England, to further the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was initiated at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947. This is a big and complicated subject, and the delegates apparently are going to take their time about it. They met in September and expect to enjoy the salubrious airs of one of England's most beautiful seaside resorts until the first of next March. There will be other airs not so balmy or enjoyable, for the toughest and bitterest of tariff problems were not disposed of at the initial meetings in Geneva and Annecy, France.

Among the toughest of the problems remaining to be solved are those affecting international trade in wheat and flour. The International Wheat Agreement has not done much to help. It is a state trading expedient and tariffs, which are the most troublesome and stubborn barriers, are outside its jurisdiction. Wheat, in any case, is less concerned than flour, which suffers from traditional tariff discriminations.

Buried in some delegate's briefcase or gathering dust in a secretarial file are many thousands of words from the exporting millers of this country testifying to the inequitable and unfair burdens that are placed upon their product by foreign governments—and indeed by our own government. These briefs are their sole access to the conference tables. The meeting at Torquay is on the lofty level of state department diplomacy. Tradesmen are disqualified. In fact, their very presence within the sacred precincts of the seat of negotiation is frowned upon if not forbidden. The flour trade has handed its petition, on bended knee, to Caesar's deputy and may approach no nearer than that to Caesar, but must wait with what patience it can for the royal decree to descend—through channels.

The British and the Canadians, and the countries of Europe in which private trading in imported flour survives the mad trade-barrier warfare of the past quarter century, also have anxieties over the outcome of the Torquay deliberations. The British, we hear, look upon the whole undertaking with jaundiced eye. One commentator, referring to the weather in Torquay, says the proceedings themselves also are "balmy." It has been suggested in certain British circles that the conference is in reality an attack on the principles of imperial preference, so dear to empire-loving protagonists. Even the Socialists, sellers out of the British Empire in the past five years, have tempered the wind to the shorn lamb and have sworn, through the mouth of Harold Wilson, the Board of Trade president, undying allegiance to the principles of imperial preference. Yet there is strong belief that this conference might result in the consignment of preference to limbo.

If the British government were to lift the dead hand of control from the trade all imported flour other than that coming from commonwealth countries would bear a duty of 10% ad valorem. Thus U.S. flour would be subject to the tariff while the Canadian product would go free. But if imperial preference were to be abolished, Canada would lose her tariff advantage in the maintenance of the flour trade with Britain and her other overseas territories. Loss of this preference, so hardly won at Ottawa in 1932, would distress not only those importers with valuable Canadian milling connections but the general body of Britishers who are anxious for the retention of the commonwealth conception.

The British-Canadian problem is even more complicated than this. It has been suggested that certain British interests would be glad to see the 10% duty applied not only to U.S. flour but to Canadian flour as well in order to ensure a clear monopoly for British millers. Indeed, the president of the National Association of British & Irish Millers stated last summer that in order that the British trade might be able to meet competition from imported flour which might be a consequence of the decontrol of the industry "certain safeguards" would be necessary. He hoped these would result from the Torquay conference on tariffs. It may be left to the imagination of the reader, whether he be American or Canadian, what those safeguards would be.

Less involved in the tariff problem of U.S. mills with respect to Continental markets, particularly those of Holland and Germany. But our own official attitudes to date have been sympathetically aligned with the tendency to shut out flour in the interest of promoting home milling industry. There is good reason to hope, however, that the strong and persistent representations of millers in this country have reduced this barrier, and that should go a long way toward breaking down the other barriers.

• • •

MAKING BREAD REALLY BASIC

PAY checks are tied directly to the price of bread by Rototiller, Inc., a Troy, N.Y., manufacturer of farm and garden machinery. C. W. Kelsey, president of the company, thinks this may help lick one of inflation's biggest headaches—how to keep workers from feeling cheated when the cost of living is on the upgrade.

This is the way Mr. Kelsey says his "bread dollar" idea works: A man making $45 a week can buy 281 1-lb. loaves of bread at 16¢ each. If the price of bread goes to 17¢, the man's check will go up to $47.77 so that he can still buy 281 loaves.

Mr. Kelsey set his basic scale on the price of bread in Troy, but is going to switch over to the Bureau of Labor Statistics national average price to avoid the possibility of local influence being exerted to raise or lower the price of bread for the purpose of affecting wage levels.

The General Motors scheme of tying wage rates to the BLS cost of living index seems to Mr. Kelsey unnecessarily complicated. Bread, the staff of life, is a simpler and more accurate index, he thinks, and can be counted upon to reflect fluctuations in business and price levels generally.

Of course, Mr. Kelsey realizes that the price of bread might skyrocket and make his payroll so big as to put his products out of competition. But there is an even bigger hazard. The government might keep the support price for wheat above the level of other items in the family budget. More than that, it might succumb to the temptation to solve all price and wage problems at one stroke (after the manner of the Roman emperor Nero, who wished his enemies had but one neck) by tying the whole national economy to bread and then fixing the price of the loaf at will.

OVER AND OVER
and OVER AGAIN...

MENTE DAINTY PRINT BAGS

HAVE PROVED THEIR VALUE IN INCREASING SALES AND BUILDING A THRIVING REPEAT BUSINESS

Popular Colors
Smart Designs

Well-made, carefully-finished bags, with easy-to-remove labels

MENTE DAINTY PRINTS GUARANTEE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Write, wire or phone for quotations

MENTE & CO., INC.
ISAAC T. RHEA, Pres.
SAVANNAH NEW ORLEANS HOUSTON

THE WM. KELLY MILLING COMPANY
KELLY'S FAMOUS FLOUR

YES,
KELLY IS FAMOUS
FOR GIVING THE BAKER WHAT HE WANTS — A FLOUR WHICH CONSISTENTLY MEETS HIGHEST, MOST RIGID BAKING STANDARDS.

The
WILLIAM KELLY
MILLING COMPANY
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Capacity, 5,000 Sacks Daily
Grain Storage, 1,000,000 Bus.

Officers Reelected for American Bakers Foundation

CHICAGO—Gerard R. Williams, Williams Baking Co., Inc., Scranton, Pa., and Joseph A. Lee, Standard Brands, Inc., New York, have been reelected chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the American Bakers Foundation.

Daniel J. Uhrig, Purity Bakeries Corp., Chicago, has been elected treasurer, succeeding M. Lee Marshall, New York City, who died last Aug. 1.

Raymond L. Stritzinger, Continental Baking Co., New York, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board left by the death of Mr. Marshall.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

BREAD, ROLLS FEATURED IN MARGARINE CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—The Fleischmann division of Standard Brands, Inc., has announced that bread and rolls will be featured as part of a campaign promoting margarine in a Sunday supplement campaign by Standard Brands for "Blue Bonnet" margarine.

The Fleischmann company pointed out that the campaign follows the suggestion of Harry W. Zinsmaster, Zinsmaster Bread Co., Duluth, speaking before the recent Chicago convention of the American Bakers Assn., that food advertisers be urged to tie in baked foods with their nationally-advertised food products.

It is estimated that the full-color margarine advertisement will be seen by over 17 million Sunday supplement readers throughout the country. The ad will appear in Parade Nov. 5 and Dec. 3; This Week Nov. 5 and Dec. 10, and independent supplements Nov. 5 and Dec. 3.

Although this tie-up of bread and rolls with Blue Bonnet margarine was arranged by the Fleischmann division before Mr. Zinsmaster's talk on tie-ups at the ABA convention, it is a timely illustration of the point he made—that baked products do fit with almost every other food and can be easily and effectively included in the over-all advertising picture, Fleischmann reported.

Due to the efforts of its Fleischmann division, Standard Brands consumer advertising has long followed the practice of featuring baked products wherever and whenever possible, it was emphasized.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

MILLFEED FUTURES

The following is a comparison of selling prices at Kansas City for Oct. 31 and 24:

BRAN—	Oct. 31	Oct. 24
November	$41.75@ $1.85	$41.25@ $1.85
December	42.75@ 43.35	42.50@ 43.35
January	44.25@ 44.75	44.00@ 44.50
February	44.50@ 45.00	45.50@ 45.85
March	45.00@ 45.35	45.75@ 46.25
April	@	46.00@ 46.25
MIDDLINGS—		
November	$46.75@ 47.10	$46.75@ 49.25
December	47.00@ 47.35	48.00@ 48.50
January	48.00@ 47.75	47.50@ 48.75
February	47.75@ 48.25	48.75@ 48.25
March	@*48.00	48.50@ 50.00
April	@	48.75@ 51.50
Sales (tons)	750	720

*Nominal.

Bonded Grain in the United States

Stocks of bonded grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, Oct. 21, 1950 (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barly
Buffalo	75	301	724	
Chicago			188	
Duluth				33
Totals	75	301	912	33
Previous week	77	301	820	33
Oct. 22, 1949	410	2,422	1,874	135

Milled for those who want only the finest baking qualities . . . from the choice of the nation's wheats.

An Independent Mill

WOLF MILLING CO.
ELLINWOOD, KANSAS

The Rodney Milling Co.
25,000 Cwts. Capacity
Grain Storage 7,350,000 Bus.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

"Heart of America"
FLOUR

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Kelly Flour Co., 919 N. Michigan Ave.
BOSTON OFFICE:
Seaboard Allied Milling Corporation
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Bowersock Mills & Power Co.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS
ZEPHYR FLOUR
AS FINE A BAKING FLOUR AS A BAKER CAN BUY AT ANY PRICE
Established 1874

"RUSSELL'S BEST"
"AMERICAN SPECIAL"
Our mill is located in the high protein wheat district of central western Kansas, and secures most of its wheat directly from growers.
RUSSELL MILLING CO., Russell, Kansas

CARGILL
SPECIALISTS IN SERVING *Agriculture*

Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc.
MILLERS OF
High Grade Soft Winter Wheat Flour
Plain and Self-rising
LEGONIER, IND. NORFOLK, VA.

MILL MUTUAL SERVICE
FOR POLICY HOLDERS
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Minneapolis
New Orleans
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BAG MAKERS SINCE 1870

TEX-O-KAN

FLOUR MILLS CO. • KANSAS CITY GRAIN DIVISION
BOARD of TRADE BLDG. • KANSAS CITY, MO.

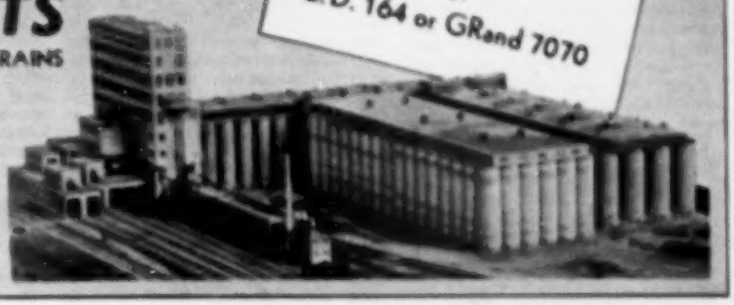
GRAIN MERCHANTS

MILLING WHEAT • CORN • OATS • FEED GRAINS

Operating SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
Capacity 10,200,000 Bu.

J. P. BURRUS, President
A. H. FUHRMAN, Vice Pres. and K. C. Mgr.
E. M. SUMMERS
J. D. TINKLEPAUGH
R. B. CALDWELL

NEW CROP WHEAT
QUALITY IS HIGH
Our Merchandising Dept. Can Give You Choice Quality and Variety at All Times
L.D. 164 or GRand 7070



QUALITY THAT GETS RESULTS

The baking results that have made SUPER-FLOUR a baker's favorite are firmly based on expert selection of superior wheats and good milling technique . . . and those two factors are the foundation of bread quality. You can rely on SUPER-FLOUR to be at its uniform best every day.

HIGH PATENT
Superflour
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE WILLIS NORTON COMPANY Wichita, Kansas
Quality Millers Since 1879

POLAR BEAR FLOUR IS KING

Few millers have a longer uninterrupted record for milling high quality flour and keeping their customers through the years. POLAR BEAR is an assured quality buy.

FOUNDED BY
ANDREW J. HUNT—1899

The NEW ERA MILLING CO. ARKANSAS

CANADIAN TRADE COMMENT

By A. H. Bailey

TORONTO — Because of serious losses sustained by prairie farmers under compulsory government marketing and the British-Canadian Wheat Agreement, and because the International Wheat Agreement has failed to assure markets for all Canadian wheat and low initial price set for wheat this year, plus the long wait for projected final wheat payments, more and more inquiries are coming from farmers for information about the system of open futures.

No other institution has been subjected to so much prejudice and abuse as has been this open market. Farmers have been told that supply and demand have no influence on prices; that speculators make fortunes out of farmers; that speculators and grain men force down the price of grain at times. These charges are all complete fabrications, it is said, since royal commissions have confirmed that these accusations are quite untrue.

The truth is that the open market is no more than a meeting place where sellers of grain and their representatives meet and buy and sell grain at prices which are warranted by the worldwide supply and demand. Out of these operations the market reflects a price warranted by domestic and international factors.

CANADIAN MILLING PROFITS MAY DROP

Profits in the flour milling industry for 1949-50 are likely to be below those of the previous year. Although financial statements for that period have not yet been made public, the Financial Counsel points to dividends as the signs of the times. In most instances these have been cut or passed up. Two main factors have accounted for the drop in profits, the Financial Counsel says. First, higher production costs have not been fully transferred into the final flour prices and, second, export business has declined materially, particularly from the chief customer, Britain. The export fall-off is considered the most important as in years past exports have often rescued many milling companies who would have gone into the red if forced to depend solely on domestic business.

MARKET SOUGHT FOR LOW GRADE FLOUR

Reports indicate that frosted wheat from the prairie provinces as low as No. 4 northern is producing better flour than was expected. If markets can be found for a low grade flour of darker color and lower baking strength, some No. 5 wheat may be milled.

CARRIER SHORTAGE SLOWS LAKE TRAFFIC

A shortage of carriers on the Great Lakes is slowing up shipments of the new western wheat crop from the lakehead to Montreal. Shipping officials in Montreal complain that most available ships have been diverted into coal, ore and limestone carriers. One official said there is plenty of grain to be moved, but it cannot be moved without ships. The port of Montreal has two months left before it closes for the winter months, and it is essential that there be a continual movement of grain from the Lakehead until that time, it is said.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

WHEAT MARKETINGS UP

WINNIPEG—Deliveries of wheat from farms in the prairie provinces during the week ended Oct. 13 totaled 9,913,700 bu., compared with 9,783,000 bu. in the corresponding week last year. Overseas clearances were 2,679,100 bu., compared with 3,523,300 bu. Visible supplies showed little change at 178,262,900 bu.

Western Germany's Deteriorating Financial Position Causes Concern

LONDON—The rapidly deteriorating financial position of western Germany is causing concern in European political and trading circles.

The German Central Bank is still having difficulty in making arrangements to cover the initial payments demanded by the Australians before shipment of the recently purchased 100,000 tons of wheat and 27,000 tons of flour can start. Unless a way can be found to meet the financial obligations under this transaction the contract will have to be cancelled, observers say.

Dr. Dirk U. Stikker, finance minister to the Netherlands government and president of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, announced at a meeting of Benelux ministers in Luxembourg that western Germany was facing bankruptcy. All credits allowed under the European Payments Union have been exhausted, he revealed, while 320 million deutschmarks had been expended on reckless imports during the past four months.

Inflation Reported Imminent

Dr. Stikker suggested that inflation, such as Germany experienced after World War I, was imminent. The government might avoid this by making arrangements similar to those devised by Dr. Schacht for the Hitler government when several kinds of marks, each with a different rate of exchange, were brought into operation. Alternatively, the western European countries could lend more money to enable the Germans to buy their goods. This, however, would mean inflation for the lending countries.

The Netherlands would suffer severely in the event of the breakdown of the German economy. Having drawn heavily on their credits under EPU, the Dutch relied on growing sales to Germany to balance the situation.

One solution suggested by Dr. Stikker would involve the removal of postwar restrictions on German steel production in order to allow the sale of this commodity to the U.S. for dollars. Additionally, the Germans should be allowed to make arms for the Atlantic Pact nations, he said.

Believed More Remote

In view of the difficult financial situation, traders now consider that the possibilities of Germany importing wheat and flour from the U.S. are more remote than even. On the other hand, the economic advantages favoring imports put forward by officials of the German Flour Importers Assn. may influence the authorities in making a deal, presumably on a government to government basis, in order to make up the deficiency in supplies following the possible failure of the Australian agreement.

It has already been reported that Germany is facing an acute shortage of both bread and feed grains, and some efforts will have to be made to provide supplies if the standard of living is not to be lowered. While the current standard maintained by the west Germans is high when compared with Britain and other adjacent countries, bread is a staple commodity and supplies must be maintained. Furthermore, any failure in supplies of feed grains may result in the wholesale killing of livestock herds which have been laboriously built up during the past few years.

U.S. Exporters Face More Intense Competition in Dutch Flour Market

AMSTERDAM—More intense competition for the Dutch importers of American flour may result from a proposal by the Netherlands government for the withdrawal of the instruction to home millers to admix 5% potato flour with home milled bread flour.

This provision was originally introduced in order to provide a domestic outlet for a large surplus of potato flour and as the home milled flour was, in consequence, "adulterated," it gave the importers a good selling point when booking orders for pure U.S. flour. It will be recalled that the Dutch traders laid stress on this point when conducting their joint advertising campaign to boost the sales of imported flour.

Effective in December

The withdrawal of the admixture regulation is expected to be effective in December because export deals have absorbed a satisfactory quantity of the surplus potato flour while future supplies are not expected to be as large as formerly due to the smaller potato harvest.

This decision highlights the urgent need for the abolition of the currently operating 3% duty on all foreign flour imported into Holland after the first 50,000 tons in any one year. Until the middle of the present year, all imports were duty free, but since the free total has now been passed current imports have to bear the duty and the Dutch importers are finding it difficult to meet the competition from the home mills in view of the incidence of the charge. The milling of pure flour will serve, therefore, to increase competition.

Additionally, the American export millers will also be in competition with the Australians in making deals with Holland. The Australian authorities have insisted that a certain proportion of the total wheat sales must be in the form of flour, a stipulation which means that the demand for U.S. flour will be reduced proportionately.

Urge Same Action

While there is some agreement with the dislike, expressed by certain U.S. authorities, for compelling an importing country to take flour when buying wheat, the view is held in trade circles, not only in Holland but in other European countries, that unless the Americans adopt the same tactics they are likely to see their markets shrink to even smaller proportions.

It is also stressed that Australian flour reduces the amount of American flour allowed to enter the country duty free since the 50,000 tons free limit applies to all foreign flour and not merely to the U.S. article.

Irrespective of the acceptance of the compulsory principle, traders state that if the 3% duty can be abolished in accordance with the case put forward for consideration at the current tariff conference at Torquay, England, the importers will find their position considerably strengthened in meeting internal competition while the American millers, could, it is suggested, look forward with confidence to an extension of their trade with the Netherlands. The price factor, furthermore, gives the U.S. a pronounced advanage over the Australians and should enable competition from this quarter to be met satisfactorily provided business is done under similar conditions.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

BREAD GRAIN SHORTAGE DEVELOPING IN GERMANY

LONDON—Rumors in market circles suggest that the Germans will not be able to fulfill the recent contract with Australia for 100,000 tons of wheat and 27,000 tons of flour because of the German government's inability to find an effective means of payment.

The prices originally agreed, according to one Hamburg trader, were $86 c. and f. for wheat and $99 c. and f. for flour.

Dr. Wilhelm Niklas, German minister of food, has announced that a shortage of bread grains is likely to develop in the near future because the current high prices of home grown and imported feed grains are leading to the use of rye for livestock feeding.

Trade circles indicate also that in addition to the shortage of feed grains, there is going to be some difficulty in maintaining supplies of bread grain from nondollar areas. The French government has refused an offer of $86 a ton for 25,000 tons of wheat. The two governments may arrange a wheat deal within the framework of the trade agreement recently concluded between France and Germany because the possibilities were explored at the time of the negotiation. France, however, has made no definite commitment in respect to the quantity to be supplied.

EUROPEAN ROUNDUP

By George E. Swarbreck

LONDON — In pursuance of its policy of building up reserves of wheat and other grains in order to offset any rise in prices, the Italian government is understood to be negotiating with Australia for the supply of 100,000 tons of wheat. It has not been stated whether the Australian authorities will insist upon a certain proportion being taken in the form of flour in order to assist its own milling industry.

India is also in the market for wheat, and a preliminary estimate indicates that the total required will be in the region of 2 million tons. Australia may be asked to supply 1 million tons and Argentina 500,000 tons. Negotiations for the supply of the balance of 500,00 tons are, it is understood, already in progress in the U.S. and Canada. Last year, the Indian government expressed the hope that wheat imports could be severely cut by a hike in home production, but the situation is now such that overseas purchases must be maintained at the levels now indicated. Recent trade reports have already hinted that some supplies would have to be negotiated in North America despite the necessity to use scarce dollar currency.

CONCERN OVER BRITISH FEED POSITION

Concern at the lowered home production of coarse grains has been expressed in a statement by the British Ministry of Agriculture. While the expansionist tendency of agriculture generally, a feature of postwar developments, has continued satisfactorily, the decision to increase the production of wheat at the expense of other cereals is now backfiring on the agricultural policy makers.

In the fall of 1949 it was decided to lay down another half million acres to wheat at the expense of feed grains because, it was pointed out, wheat was a major dollar saver and helped to cut down the flour millers' demands for Canadian and U.S. supplies. The ministry now warns that world supplies of feed grains are not so plentiful and British ability to secure is not so great as to allow any diminution of the area sown with cereals for livestock feeding.

Although British agriculture generally is making steady progress, with the exception of coarse grain production any further pressure to intensify its activities might do more harm than good, the ministry stresses. The efficiency of U.K. agriculture is said to be steadily improving but it would not help the nation in a future emergency, such as war, if producers were asked to revert to emergency systems of cropping immediately and so run the risk of exhausting their reserves of energy and stored up fertility of the land before the emergency actually occurs.

The problem has been currently highlighted by the recent difficult harvest when heavy rains caused damage which ruined the hopes of a record crop from the increased acreage sown to wheat.

However, in order to keep the matter in the right perspective, the ministry has pointed out that the total quantity of available feed rations in Britain rose from 2.5 million tons in 1946-47 to 5.5 million tons in 1949-50. The last figure was made possible by a combination of good harvests and favorable negotiations with exporting countries.

CHURCHILL PORT SETS NEW SHIPPING RECORD

CHURCHILL, MAN.—This short-season Hudson Bay port chalked up a new shipping record this year, according to traffic statistics of the Canadian National Railway, which serves the northernmost tidewater shipping gateway on the Atlantic side of North America.

Exports in 20 vessels consisted of 6,767,743 bu. wheat, against 16 vessels and 5,527,934 bu. in 1949. Three of the ships brought in imports totaling 2,383 tons. The first vessel arrived July 31 while the last sailed Oct. 4.

N. HEIMBECKER RECOVERED

WINNIPEG—Norman Heimbecker, president of Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., is fully recovered from a hip fracture suffered while fighting the floods here last spring. While still using a cane to assist himself in walking, Mr. Heimbecker has been back at the office almost full time most of October.

TRADE WITH PERU

LIMA, PERU—According to official Peruvian trade statistics, Canada ranked fourth as a supplier to Peru during 1949. Principal items exported to Peru were wheat, evaporated milk, malt, oatmeal and rolled oats, newsprint, lumber, calcium compounds, mining machinery, medicinal preparations and drugs and chemicals.

WHEAT SUPPLIES LISTED

WINNIPEG—Canadian wheat supplied in the 1950-51 crop year total 603,000,000 bu. (a 490,000,000-bu. crop plus 113,000,000 bu. carry-over).

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS

CHICAGO—At the regular meeting held Oct. 24, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade announced that the following had been elected to membership in the board: James J. Cusack, Mitchell Hutchins & Co., and Justin W. Sugar, both of Chicago, and Anthony Jerome Leonard, Pueblo, Cal.

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Members: Toronto Board of Trade
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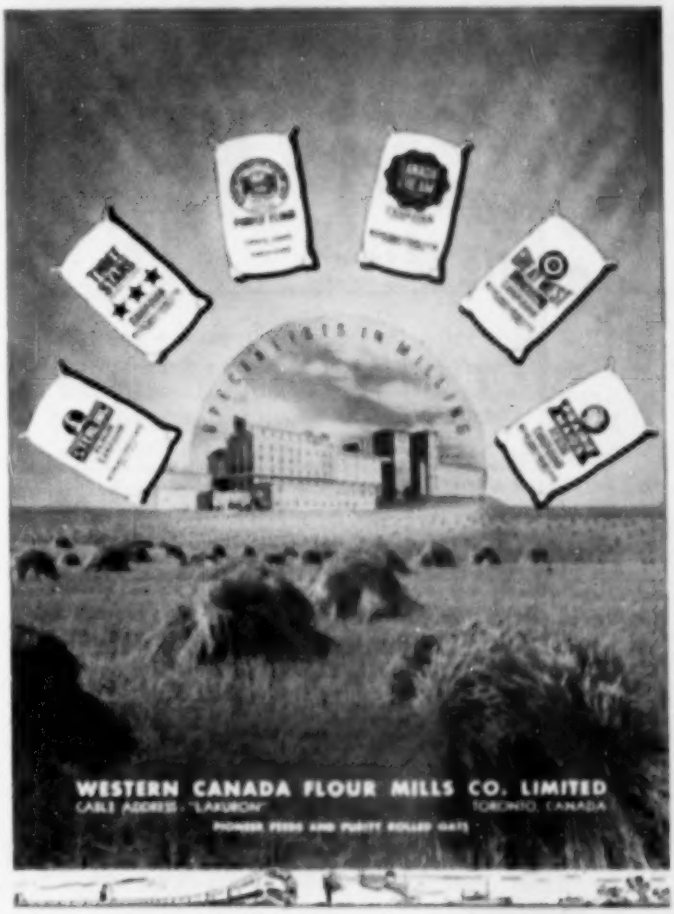

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Canada's best comes from

OGILVIE MILLS

FOR nearly 150 years Canadians have known that "if it's Ogilvie — it's good!" Year after year this great Canadian company has grown bigger and bigger — because it has consistently turned out only the best.

Ogilvie products include quality flour for every purpose — a complete line of prepared baking mixes, rolled oats, oatmeal, Wheat-Hearts, Vita-B Cereal and "Miracle" farm-tested, scientifically balanced feeds for livestock and poultry.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

Mills at: Montreal — Fort William — Winnipeg
Medicine Hat — Edmonton

Cable Address: Ogilvie Montreal — all codes used

Grain Inspection Service Praised for Campaign Against "Sick" Wheat

CHICAGO—The federal grain inspection service is providing "effective discouragement for the sharpshooters and opportunists" who may try to work sick, out-of-condition wheat into channels that would lead to the flour mill, according to the Millers National Federation.

The grain inspection service's attack against sick wheat is in two directions. When an entire car of wheat grades "sample" because of a strong musty odor and is relatively high in damage—all characteristics of sick wheat—the handler and owner are advised that the grain is unfit for human consumption and must therefore be routed to a nonfeed use.

A subsequent report as to actual disposition of the condemned wheat is necessary to close the files on such lots.

In cases where sick or out-of-condition wheat is plugged into a car of sound grain, the inspection service's treatment is much more severe, the federation points out.

On the theory that the mixing of the foul with the good constitutes adulteration of a food, the inspection service refers the matter to the Food and Drug Administration officials. When FDA takes over, the owner of the grain "is in for really serious financial loss, as well as possible involvement in the criminal penalties provided by the Pure Food and Drug Act," the federation stated.

Officials of FDA customarily require the entire lot of grain to be destroyed, or diverted to a nonfood use, in either case under the direct supervision of an inspector. Even if the grain can be sold for another use, the cost of doing so and disposing of it under the supervision of the Food and Drug inspector is quite expensive, and the net return to the shipper is reduced considerably. On top of this, the shipper must take the time from his business to defend himself before the food and drug authorities, and perhaps subsequently in court.

An official of the federation observed that the grain inspection service deserves commendation for its constructive efforts in this direction.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

LARGER WHEAT HARVEST INDICATED IN ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON—Argentina's wheat crop to be harvested in December-January may be above average and larger than the 1949-50 outturn, according to present prospects. A report from George F. Dietz of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires places the prospective crop at about 230 million bushels, assuming normal abandonment and around average yields.

An outturn of that size would be about 4% larger than the 1935-39 average and would provide a sizable surplus above normal domestic requirements. It is probable, however, that domestic needs will exceed normal, with some additional use of small grains indicated as a result of the very small corn crop harvested this year.

Increased acreage and generally favorable weather to date account for the present promising outlook for wheat. Seeded acreage is unofficially estimated at about 16.5 million acres, an increase of about 20% over last year's seedings. This increase in acreage is attributed to the government's early announcement of somewhat higher prices to wheat growers.

Weather conditions were generally

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ANALYSES
FLOUR, FEED, WHEAT
THE MID-WEST LABORATORIES
COLUMBUS, OHIO

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favorable at planting time for small grains, and germination of seedings has been good in most important areas. An exception to the good condition was noted in sections of Cordoba and the territory of La Pampa, where rains have been below normal. Heavy rains during mid-September generally benefited the grain belt, but some frost damage in northern zones was reported in late September.

Minor increases over last year's area are indicated for seeding of barley, oats and rye. The small increases in these sown acreages do not necessarily signify any increase in the harvested acreage, since production from relatively large proportions of these acreages are normally diverted to feeding livestock. Relative profits derived from harvested grain and from meat products, as well as pasture conditions, will, therefore, play an important part in determining the harvested acreage.

Prices to be paid producers for 1950-51 crops of oats and rye, as announced in late September, are somewhat larger than prices paid for the past season. The new price for oats is the equivalent of 86¢ bu. for bagged grain on track at ports, compared with 61¢ bu. for the past season. The new rye price is set at $1.59 bu., compared with last season's rate of $1.25 bu. Barley remains at $1.36 bu. to which it was increased some time ago. (All conversions at the old rate of 335.82 pesos=$100.)

Corn planting now in progress is reported favored by exceptionally good soil conditions. Despite favorable conditions and a second price increase announced early in October, no appreciable acreage increase is expected, because of labor and machinery shortages. The increase brought the corn price to $1.82 bu., whereas the earlier announced rate for the 1950-51 season was $1.59 bu. This represents a substantial increase from the rate of $1.21 bu. paid growers for the crop harvested beginning April, 1950.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

ABA REQUESTS EMBARGO ON CHINESES EGG IMPORTS

CHICAGO—An immediate embargo on all imports of dried eggs from Communist China was requested in a resolution adopted by the board of governors of the American Bakers Assn., meeting in Chicago.

The resolution stated that the dried eggs from China are priced below a competitive domestic level and that the imports result in a "further accumulation of dried eggs by the Commodity Credit Corp. at the expense of the heavily burdened taxpayer."

Formal requests that the board of governors take this action was made at wholesale pie branch and wholesale cake branch meetings during the American Bakers Assn. recent annual convention.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

United States Grain Stocks

Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the U.S. at the close of the week ending Oct. 21, 1950, and Oct. 22, 1949, as reported to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in bushels (000's omitted):

	American		Canadian in bond	
	Oct. 21, 1950	Oct. 22, 1949	Oct. 21, 1950	Oct. 22, 1949
Wheat	251,897	247,141	73	40
Corn	24,173	24,488		
Oats	11,876	16,843	261	1,028
Rye	7,784	8,294	838	818
Barley	24,816	25,479	19	135
Flaxseed	12,482	17,941		
Soybeans	5,288	5,897		

Stocks of U.S. bonded grain in store and afloat in Canadian markets Oct. 21 (figures for corresponding date of a year ago given in parentheses): wheat, 3,754,000 (6,017,000) bu.; corn, 4,252,000 (324,000); oats 18,000 (752,000); barley, 2,022,000 (2,446,000).

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WHEAT and RYE
FAMILY FLOUR BAKERY FLOUR CRACKER FLOUR

AIB SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUP DISCUSSES POLICY

CHICAGO—The scientific advisory committee of the American Institute of Baking met Oct. 17 to assist the institute staff in planning its scientific program and in formulating policy on problems confronting the institute.

The contribution of the enrichment program to the human dietary and the possible need for modification of enrichment requirements were discussed. It was the opinion of the committee that despite the claims that 15 odd nutrients are partially or completely removed from the wheat during milling, there is no evidence to indicate a need for any of them that are not now included in the enrichment procedure.

In discussing lysine as a possible enrichment ingredient it was pointed out that supplementation with lysine could be accomplished more economically through the use of milk, which would also contribute significant quantities of other amino acids.

Despite the greater ease of enforcement and possibly more widespread uniformity of enrichment which would result from enrichment of all flour, the committee was unwilling to recommend mandatory enrichment of white flour. It was believed that the baker should be permitted to "take advantage of the greater economy and greater flexibility afforded by addition of enriching ingredients to the dough."

The committee recommended a policy to be followed in recommendation of insecticides for use in bakeries.

Dr. Guy C. Robinson, Continental Baking Co., reported on a proposal that standards of identity and designation for bread containing 6% nonfat milk solids be established. The committee recommended against such action, reasoning that such action might result in a decreased use of milk by bakers because of the possibility of creating two distinct types of bread, most of which might contain no milk.

Dr. Gail M. Dack outlined practical investigations which the laboratories could undertake on staphylococcus food poisoning associated with cream and custard filled baked foods, after briefly outlining the basic study on this subject being conducted under his direction at the University of Chicago.

The desirability of a study of baked foods and dental caries to determine much needed facts was outlined by Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, who has contributed many papers on the subject as a result of research directed by him at the University of Wisconsin.

FRED LAUFENBURG HEADS ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES

CHICAGO—Fred Laufenburg, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Bakers Assn., Milwaukee, was named chairman of the National Council of Bakery Association Secretaries at the annual meeting of the group held here Oct. 16 during the 1950 convention of the American Bakers Assn. Miss Thelma Dallas, secretary of the Illinois Bakers Assn., Chicago, was reelected as service secretary of the group.

The meeting was devoted to a discussion of problems of interest to secretaries of bakery associations. Services to members, types of programs most desired in conventions and cooperation between groups was stressed.

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Increased Feed Supplies Estimated

TOTAL FEEDING OPERATIONS TO REMAIN AT 1949-50 LEVEL

AFMA Survey Group Forecasts Gain in Pig Production, Dip in Poultry Production Except for Broilers, Little Change in Dairy Cattle Numbers

CHICAGO—Grains and other concentrates available for feed in the current year, 1950-51, amount to an estimated 138 million tons—8% more than the 127 million tons actually fed during 1949-50. This estimate was made last week by the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Assn.

Livestock feeding operations, in total, during 1950-51 will continue on about the same level as during the past year, the committee estimated. A gain in pig production, a moderate reduction in poultry production, except for commercial broilers, and no substantial change in dairy cattle numbers were forecast. A slight increase in sheep numbers, a further reduction in horse and mule numbers and a continued increase in beef cattle numbers also were predicted.

The committee, which is composed of 23 agricultural college authorities, met Oct. 26-27 in Chicago.

The total of 138 million tons of concentrates available for feed—this year allows for nonfeed uses and for grain exports similar to those of a year ago, the committee pointed out.

More Normal Carry-Over

It is based, however, on a more nearly normal end-of-year corn carry-over of 250 million bushels in the fall of 1951. This feed year began with unusually large stocks of more than 850 million bushels of corn, equal to nearly one fourth of the 1950 crop, the report noted. If the large carry-over of corn is maintained, the committee members agreed, the total supply of concentrates available for feed would be smaller than the amount fed during 1949-50.

The estimated supply of feed available does not take into account the probability that some 1.5 million tons (50 million bushels) of frosted wheat in Canada will seek a market outlet as feed in the U.S., the report added.

Mostly in Grains

The increase in the available feed supply this year over last is mostly in grains, the committee pointed out. Largely because of the large stocks of old corn counted as being available, the supply of grains and low-protein by-products is about 10% larger.

The supply of high-protein feeds available for feed is estimated to be just slightly larger than the amount fed last year. The increase in soybean oil meal production is expected to be offset by the decrease in cottonseed oil meal production.

Regarding the feeding operations outlook, no nation-wide forecast of dairy, poultry and livestock production for the next year is expected to be more accurate than the calculations of the feed survey committee, said William T. Diamond, director of AFMA's agricultural service division. The committee's fact-finding and analytical procedure extends to each class of livestock and poultry. A year ago, Mr. Diamond pointed out, the committee predicted an 11% increase in total feed use, and actually the increase was 11.2%.

The large carry-over of corn will be reduced by about 200 million bushels, or the equivalent in other grains, if 1950-51 livestock feeding operations continue on about the same level as in 1949-50, the committee said. As noted above, the committee estimated that feeding operations, in total, would be about the same.

Close Balance

The estimated operations indicate that the total high protein feed usage and the available supplies of high proteins for feed are in close balance, the report said.

Following is a summary of the committee's estimates of production for the different classes of poultry and livestock:

Swine: It is anticipated that 60,500,000 pigs will be raised in the spring of 1951, which is less than 1% increase over the number raised the spring of 1950.

It is estimated that farmers will raise a 1950 fall crop of 39,125,000 pigs—a 5% increase over the number raised the previous fall. It is expected that the average slaughter weight of all hogs marketed in the 1950-51 feeding year will be 240 lb., which is about the same as the preceding year.

Poultry: It is estimated that 1951 poultry production, excepting commercial broilers, will show a moderate reduction.

Layers on farms Jan. 1 are expected to be 430 million, or 2.8% less than the Jan. 1, 1950, total.

The number of young chickens raised for flock replacements is expected to total 650 million head, as compared with 670 million a year previous. This would represent a reduction of 3%.

In contrast to the above trend, commercial broiler production is expected to reach 585 million. This is an increase of 6.3% over the estimated 1950 production of 550 million.

Turkey production is expected to total 42,300,000 head, a decrease of 5% from the all-time record crop of 44,550,000 produced in 1950. Likewise, the number of breeding turkeys is expected to decline to 3,750,000 to allow for adjustment to a smaller crop.

Dairy Cattle: Dairy cow numbers leveled off in 1950 and there is not likely to be any substantial change in 1951. It is estimated that the average number of cows milked will be 22,800,000.

Numbers of heifers being raised for replacements show an increase; but with favorable beef prices, rates of culling cows are expected to be somewhat higher than in 1950.

Because of this higher rate of culling and with more favorable milk-feed price ratios in some fluid milk areas, it is estimated that milk production per cow will be slightly higher in 1951. With an estimated total production of 121 billion pounds in 1951, an increase of 0.5% over 1950, this will amount to an average production per cow of approximately 5,300 lb.

Even though feed supplies are large, it is not anticipated that feeding rates will change materially. Quality of hay in some areas is lower than last year which may result in heavier rates of grain feeding. On the other hand, prices paid for milk in manufactured milk areas may result in decreased rates of feeding.

Sheep and Lambs: It is expected that sheep numbers will increase very slightly following rather drastic reductions for several years. Greatest expansion is expected in the farm flock states and in the irrigated areas. If good grazing conditions continue in the range area and with the retention of more ewe lambs for replacement purposes, fewer lambs will be available for feeding.

Horses and Mules: Further reduction in horse and mule numbers is anticipated, but it is expected that the future rate of decline will be less rapid because of the sizable numbers of horses that will be retained for (1) recreation and sport and (2) cow ponies in the West.

Beef: It is estimated that beef cattle numbers will continue to increase, with cows kept to slightly older ages and more replacement heifers added. Greatest expansion in beef production is expected in the South and Southeast. With the retention of more animals for breeding purposes, proportionately fewer feeder cattle will be available. High feeder prices with ample feed supplies will result in (1) greater demand for younger feeder cattle which will be fed longer, and (2) greater demand for the lower grades of cattle.

Cleaner Boxcars in Prospect as Railroads Consider New Designs

It now appears that the milling industry's campaign against insect-infested boxcars is beginning to get results. The industry's campaign to persuade the railroads to do something about the boxcar problem was given a prominent position in the mill sanitation program instituted by the Millers National Federation more than three years ago.

Last Sept. 14 representatives of the milling and baking industries held a meeting in Chicago with a group of railroad officials regarding the condition of boxcars from the standpoint of infestation control.

The railroad officials were told that the condition of their boxcars is the principal unsolved problem in reducing insect damage to cereal products. Data collected from research studies were presented to the officials to prove that contention. The railroad men did not disagree with the millers' and bakers' claims and they did agree to make some definite studies of their own. They agreed to do a much better than average job of cleaning the boxcars before delivering them to flour mills for loading with flour, with special attention to be given to removal of accumulations of grain and other materials that provide insect harborage.

The second promise the railroaders made was that they would study changes in boxcar design and construction which will either prevent accumulation of grain in the car linings, or make the cars so that these accumulations can be removed easily.

The federation appointed a subcommittee to work with the railroads regarding design of the new cars. The experts' chief criticism of the present design in boxcars is that there are too many places for grain to accumulate and harbor insects which later infest grain or flour.

Inquiries have been received by that committee from the engineering departments of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Illinois Central; Erie; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific and others.

The nation's railroads at this time are launching on the biggest freight car building program in more than a generation. They plan to increase the supply of boxcars and other types by about 125,000 cars. Some railroad officials say that it will be necessary to build about 400,000 cars in the coming three years because old, worn-out cars are being junked at a rate of 6,000 to 7,000 a month.

Car building on that scale has not been matched in this country since before World War I when the roads bought some 560,000 cars. There are four principal car-building companies and all are booked to capacity for several months to come. This compares with two or three months ago, when the car builders did not have any orders on their books.

This slow start is due to the fact that the car builders did not have any materials on hand. There was not much point in stockpiling raw materials when there was not much prospect of orders.

The National Production Authority is going to see to it, however, that the car builders get the materials needed for the whopping-big car orders. The nation's military and industrial strategists are aware of the importance of the transport problem to the nation's defense program and NPA issued a DO priority rating providing for about 310,000 tons of steel a month for freight car builders during the first quarter of 1951.

It is estimated that this will be enough steel for about 10,000 cars a month.

The Northwest

Number of flour mills, capacity ratings, amount of flour produced and wheat ground by mills in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1950, as reported to The Northwestern Miller. (Output of non-reporting mills of 200 sacks and less daily capacity estimated to be at the same rate of activity as reporting mills of similar capacity rating):

CROP YEAR, 1949-50

000's omitted

	No. mills reporting '49-50	No. mills reporting '48-49	Annual cap., sacks '49-50	Annual cap., sacks '48-49	Output, sacks '49-50	Output, sacks '48-49	†Pct. of decr.
Minn.*	34	35	24,315	24,124	15,914	17,789	—10.4
N. D.	8	10	6,415	6,304	2,772	3,043	— 8.8
S. D.	5	6	662	966	402	288	+ 1.4
Mont.	12	14	4,583	4,793	3,178	3,796	—14.2
Mpls.	5	5	18,950	18,068	13,772	12,081	+14.2
Total	65	73	51,926	54,265	36,037	36,969	— 2.5

*Interior mills including Duluth-Superior and St. Paul. †Or increase.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION

1949-50

	Wheat ground, bu.	Flour made, sacks	Millfeed made, tons
Minn. Int.	36,640,229	15,913,960	326,219
Minneapolis	33,364,376	13,772,075	258,431
N. Dakota	6,384,249	2,771,635	54,479
S. Dakota	929,842	401,623	8,739
Montana	7,273,288	3,177,548	61,411
Totals	83,631,975	36,036,859	696,060

1948-49

	Wheat ground, bu.	Flour made, sacks	Millfeed made, tons
Minn. Int.	41,707,274	17,780,375	367,335
Minneapolis	35,310,984	15,051,316	317,044
N. Dakota	7,006,744	3,043,961	60,029
S. Dakota	905,109	388,476	10,863
Montana	7,711,664	3,796,121	85,133
Totals	92,710,679	36,969,081	750,295

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output to full capacity based on 309 running days of mills of all sizes in the Northwest, by days ending Aug. 31:

	2,000 and over	1,000 to 2,000	400 to 1,000	200 to 400	Less than 200	Average
1949-50						
Minnesota*	85.5	52.8	31.4	14.9	9.7	64.4
N. Dakota	53.3	43.3	....	33.3	....	41.1
S. Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	60.5
Montana	93.2	49.9	....	28.2	....	69.3
1948-49						
Minnesota*	78.8	33.3	61.6	11.8	13.8	73.4
N. Dakota	59.4	59.7	....	....	13.0	57.3
S. Dakota	....	....	57.4	....	11.9	40.2
Montana	91.6	61.2	....	30.8	....	77.3
1947-48						
Minnesota*	84.5	46.6	61.5	18.0	16.1	79.8
N. Dakota	72.1	68.0	....	....	14.0	69.1
S. Dakota	....	....	60.3	....	18.1	44.2
Montana	90.0	70.9	....	59.5	6.3	75.6

*Interior mills including Duluth, Superior and St. Paul.

MINNESOTA

Number of flour mills in Minnesota (outside of Minneapolis) together with capacity ratings and amount of flour produced and wheat ground in crop year ended Aug. 31, 1950:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
14	2,000 and over	73,300	13,921,737	34,712,981
3	1,000 to 2,000	4,300	443,134	1,477,244
3	500 to 1,000	1,400	132,100	300,810
3	200 to 500	600	26,451	63,969
10*	Less than 200	1,750	51,168	120,246
34		81,033	15,913,969	36,640,229

*Includes estimates for all non-reporting mills.

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1949:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
15	2,000 and over	71,700	16,814,201	39,170,075
5	1,000 to 2,000	4,300	416,288	1,561,885
3	500 to 1,000	1,500	332,618	724,469
4	200 to 500	900	31,961	77,123
9	100 to 200	2,346	55,068	187,782
35		80,746	17,780,375	41,707,274

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1948:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
15	2,000 and over	71,700	18,187,973	41,920,883
3	1,000 to 2,000	4,300	730,811	1,634,131
3	500 to 1,000	1,800	332,136	772,483
10	Less than 200 to 800	3,110	157,120	373,126
41		80,910	19,407,972	44,703,797

NORTH DAKOTA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1950:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
4	2,000 and over	11,136	2,411,157	5,545,631
2	800 to 2,000	2,400	300,078	709,584
5	200 to 400	330	60,100	133,030
8		13,866	2,771,635	6,384,249

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1949:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
4	2,000 and over	14,800	2,602,879	5,984,854
2	800 to 2,000	2,300	412,334	959,736
4	50 to 300	780	28,748	60,143
10		17,880	3,043,961	7,006,744

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1948:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
4	2,000 and over	14,000	3,180,132	7,325,888
2	800 to 2,000	2,300	476,888	1,128,064
4	50 to 300	700	31,893	74,735
10		17,000	3,668,912	8,539,871

SOUTH DAKOTA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1950:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
5	40 to 1,400	2,219	401,623	929,842
5		2,219	401,623	929,842

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1949:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
2	400 to 1,400	2,000	344,795	803,722
6	70 to 300	1,220	43,681	101,387
8		3,220	388,476	905,109

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1948:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
2	400 to 1,500	1,900	341,312	848,816
6	Less than 200 to 400	1,320	86,435	159,647
8		3,220	427,747	1,008,463

MONTANA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1950:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
5	2,000 and over	7,700	2,153,841	4,883,341
4	1,200 to 2,000	4,775	845,734	2,017,288
2	200 to 300	1,800	187,869	372,659
11		15,275	3,177,548	7,273,288

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1949:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
5	2,000 and over	7,700	2,122,283	4,812,084
5	400 to 2,000	6,275	1,171,444	2,723,851
4	100 to 500	1,900	412,394	175,749
14		15,875	3,706,121	7,711,664

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1948:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.
5	2,000 and over	7,780	2,091,892	4,787,483
3	400 to 2,500	6,375	1,358,711	3,148,873
10	Less than 200 to 400	2,150	220,346	551,289
18		16,220	3,677,952	8,488,961

CONSOLIDATED BY YEARS NORTHWEST

Number of active flour mills in Minneapolis, interior Minnesota (Duluth-Superior and St. Paul), North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, including daily capacity, number of sacks of flour produced, number of bushels ground and percentage of capacity operated, by years ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.	Pct. of capacity
1950	65	171,085	36,036,859	83,631,975	68.4
1949	73	181,181	36,969,081	92,710,679	73.5
1948	85	192,791	43,476,032	101,814,599	79.9
1947	97	187,668	51,287,066	119,185,693	81.2
1946	101	178,777	48,025,965	97,865,208	81.4
1945	111	178,348	44,180,265	102,149,883	82.0
1944	123	174,457	39,209,744	90,160,175	71.8
1943	132	174,950	36,743,181	84,124,927	70.8
1942	138	179,242	26,407,383	69,459,027	58.8
1941	147	178,751	24,555,541	65,619,748	53.8
1940	141	177,169	29,181,139	66,921,091	53.4
1939	149	177,169	28,195,207	67,909,474	53.0
1938	163	203,783	26,116,799	64,153,888	65.1
1937	160	222,437	27,574,325	63,413,955	49.8
1936	193	237,718	33,209,853	42,158,632	
1935	193	239,534	30,405,615	65,904,697	42.3
1934	187	239,480	31,712,604	77,193,143	40.8

MINNESOTA*

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.	Pct. of capacity
1950	34	81,033	15,913,960	36,640,229	63.4
1949	35	80,746	17,780,375	41,707,274	73.4
1948	42	80,916	19,407,972	44,703,797	78.8
1947	52	83,730	23,113,837	53,041,970	89.3
1946	51	81,005	18,937,984	42,590,032	77.8
1945	51	83,700	19,710,772	45,924,182	79.6
1944	58	85,400	17,047,061	38,837,772	66.9
1943	57	81,192	14,486,735	77,847,088	67.7
1942	59	79,301	13,259,163	30,071,848	54.1
1941	60	79,478	12,824,272	29,445,489	53.7
1940	68	78,640	12,930,649	29,858,170	55.1
1939	76	75,827	13,064,162	29,854,353	57.1
1938	77	79,746	12,066,751	27,777,748	49.9
1937	83	82,114	12,480,888	28,864,462	48.1
1936	85	95,148	14,878,877	34,168,738	52.8
1935	84	97,873	11,925,191	27,379,288	40.7
1934	85	95,123	13,645,259	31,321,279	47.0

*Includes Duluth-Superior and St. Paul.

NORTH DAKOTA

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.	Pct. of capacity
1950	8	13,866	2,771,635	6,384,249	61.1
1949	10	17,880	3,043,961	7,006,744	57.3
1948	10	17,000	3,669,912	8,539,871	69.1
1947	15	21,879	4,818,094	11,107,049	73.6
1946	16	19,738	3,877,038	9,029,495	90.7
1945	23	26,709	4,061,318	9,787,771	65.3
1944	22	20,104	3,420,058	8,071,317	56.6
1943	23	21,021	3,089,751	7,158,879	49.8
1942	23	20,021	2,725,604	6,298,580	43.4
1941	23	20,620	2,484,931	5,363,322	39.7
1940	24	20,972	2,379,219	5,441,217	37.4
1939	23	24,678	1,873,487	4,301,491	30.2
1938	28	21,797	1,930,487	4,432,414	29.6
1937	30	22,542	2,040,292	4,702,694	30.5
1936	30	24,471	3,139,894	7,187,813	42.6
1935	37	24,718	2,268,180	5,279,445	31.6
1934	34	24,363	2,918,719	6,722,783	34.4

SOUTH DAKOTA

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.	Pct. of capacity
1950	5	2,219	401,623	929,842	60.5
1949	6	3,220	388,476	905,109	40.2
1948	8	3,220	427,747	1,008,463	44.2
1947	8	3,170	496,102	1,161,649	52.9
1946	10	3,020	436,248	972,898	43.8
1945	10	3,320	396,306	936,733	38.1
1944	14	3,765	387,879	771,680	34.2
1943	14	3,849	334,981	771,660	28.2
1942	16	4,291	442,787	1,018,628	33.8
1941	17	4,293	464,171	1,065,762	36.0
1940	14	4,567	651,263	1,287,583	49.3
1939	18	4,508	623,904	1,292,844	38.7
1938	17	4,263	388,343	887,025	30.8
1937	21	4,026	361,039	826,471	26.9
1936	22	4,000	686,088	1,114,817	33.6
1935	24	5,132	397,241	912,779	25.8
1934	17	4,293	372,849	854,414	28.9

MONTANA

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.	Pct. of capacity
1950	11	15,275	3,177,548	7,273,288	69.3
1949	14	15,875	3,796,121	7,711,664	77.3
1948	18	16,225	3,677,962	8,483,965	75.6
1947	21	18,950	4,287,198	9,895,589	88.0
1946	19	18,136	4,129,461	9,232,544	85.4
1945	23	19,052	4,134,528	9,469,064	72.3
1944	24	15,063	3,842,690	8,833,494	80.4
1943	29	15,476	3,308,467	7,677,122	71.3
1942	31	15,729	2,383,601	5,471,556	50.5
1941	33	18,650	2,488,943	5,638,643	49.1
1940	32	17,942	2,823,786	6,483,184	53.2
1939	32	17,062	2,919,498	6,959,184	58.9
1938	35	16,053	2,420,896	5,588,670	50.4
1937	38	16,871	2,413,479	5,541,149	42.4
1936	42	20,981	2,979,142	6,839,071	47.2
1935	36	20,274	3,463,110	7,951,014	56.9
1934	43	21,888	3,241,629	7,442,512	49.8

MINNEAPOLIS

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bu.	Pct. of capacity
1950*	4	36,500	13,772,075	33,364,376	61.2
1949	5	45,240	15,051,916	35,319,648	63.2
1948	7	43,160	16,297,448	38,275,203	55.9
1947	8	52,780	18,630,842	43,258,842	99.9
1946	8	58,180	18,291,175	36,151,474	91.1
1945	7	37,580	15,883,461	36,431,213	88.7
1944	7	33,114	14,842,067	32,948,233	93.9
1943	7	33,214	13,058,169	31,178,188	84.9
1942	7	38,898	11,558,729	26,633,305	65.4
1941	7	38,200	10,281,724	23,833,581	55.1
1940	7	59,094	10,454,188	24,079,842	58.1
1939	8	59,094	11,183,207	25,698,690	63.1
1938	8	84,574	11,275,149	26,844,831	44.4
1937	9	85,574	10,979,438	23,121,628	39.7
1936	8	81,330	14,484,122	33,254,289	64.3
1935	8	83,584	11,329,284	23,288,307	41.1
1934	8	94,472	11,938,539	27,091,748	48.5

*Does not include two idle mills (16,000 sacks).

CROP EXPERT SAYS STATES MUST JOIN TO STOP RUST

GRAND FORKS, N.D.—All states must cooperate in attacking the problem of vicious new races of grain rust which took a heavy toll in some Dakota and Minnesota areas this year, because "the problem is too big for any one state or locality to handle."

That's the opinion of Dr. K. S. Quisenberry, head agronomist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's division of cereal crops and diseases at Beltsville, Md.

Dr. Quisenberry, who will come to Grand Forks to address an all-day rust control conference Nov. 6, pointed out in a message to sponsors of the conference that joint efforts to control rust are dictated by the fact that "rust spores move from north to south and south to north." Some rusts of the Northwest may overwinter as far away as Texas, he said.

State college specialists, farmers, millers and grain men and crop improvement leaders will join Dr. Quisenberry on an 18-man panel to discuss control of grain rust.

"Three emergency steps are being taken to meet the present situation," he said. "To gain a year's time, some potentially valuable lines of wheat breeding stock are being grown in California this winter in order to make more seed available to plant breeders next spring."

"Also, special greenhouse tests will be run this winter to test the wheats for resistance to rust. And third, we are searching our world collections of wheats for some resistant parent varieties."

Dr. Quisenberry confirmed reports that no commercial varieties of wheat now exist which will resist the vicious new races of rust known as race 15 and race 15B.

Western Kansas Soil Moisture Supply Favorable

TOPEKA, KANSAS—Soil moisture conditions in the western two thirds of Kansas during the period Oct. 14-21, were found to be generally quite favorable, although there was considerable dry topsoil particularly in northwestern counties, according to the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Tests were taken to a depth of 48 in., and soil moisture extended to an average depth of 45 in.; this compares with 45.9 in. in the fall of 1949 and 42.5 in. in October of 1948. This average depth of 45 in. to dry subsoil includes a 2.3-in. layer of dry topsoil, compared with only 1.3 in. of dry surface soil last fall. In northwestern and west central Kansas, dry topsoil averages slightly over 3 in.

Moving downward from wet layers near the surface to drier soils, the depth of moisture to slightly damp subsoil averaged 40.5 in., compared with 41.6 in. last fall and only 30.8 in. in the fall of 1948. In general, the moisture situation in the western two thirds of the state is quite comparable to that which prevailed in the fall of 1949. Moisture supplies are considerably better than they were in the fall of 1947 and 1948.

Rainfall during July and August was far above average in the western two thirds of the state, but rain during September was well below normal. Rainfall to date in October has also been below normal, particularly in the west central and northwestern areas. Wheat plants over the western two-thirds of the state show an average growth of 3.6 in., compared with 3.8 in. last October.

The average height on summer fallowed fields is 4.2 in., and on continuous cropped fields 3.3 in. Wheat is generally up to very good stands throughout most of the state. Plants are stooling well and cover the ground in many fields in southwestern and south central counties. However, in the western third of the state north of the Arkansas River, dry topsoil is delaying plant growth and development of secondary root systems.

Soil moisture tests were made every eight miles over a distance of about 3,000 miles in the western two thirds of Kansas by field crews. Soil moisture tests, shown as average depth of moisture from the surface, are based on tests made to a depth of 48 in.

CO-OP ANNOUNCES PLANS TO BUILD MORE STORAGE

OMAHA—A contract has been signed for construction of a 2,200,000-bu. terminal elevator for the West-central Cooperative Grain Co., near Lincoln, Neb.

The contract went to Chalmers & Borton, Hutchinson, Kansas, construction firm. The work will be supervised by Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo., engineers and designers.

The elevator will be on a nine-acre site southeast of the Nebraska State Fair Grounds in Lincoln. It will be on the Omaha, Lincoln & Beatrice Railroad, a switching line giving connection to all major rail lines in Lincoln. The elevator also will have complete truck receiving facilities. Work will begin Nov. 1 and comple-

tion is expected about July 1, 1951.

The reinforced concrete structure will have a headhouse flanked by tanks approximately 100 ft. high.

Axel W. Nielsen, general manager, said the elevator will round out facilities of Westcentral. It has terminal elevators at Omaha and Fremont, Neb., and a subterminal at Kearney, Neb. There are 200 member farmer cooperative elevators in the system in Nebraska and surrounding states.

Dr. J. M. McNally, Bellwood, Neb., president of Westcentral's board of directors, said the terminal is fulfillment of a plan held by the board for many years. Westcentral has membership on the Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago grain markets.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

FDA REPORTS INDICATE NEED FOR FLOUR CARE

WASHINGTON — Flour storage warehouses operated by wholesale groceries and bakeries are getting the continuing attention of inspectors of the Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency.

The Food and Drug inspectors were granted authority to extend their inspections to flour and other food products after they had come to rest, if such products had entered into interstate commerce by the terms of the Miller Amendment to the Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938.

Three recently published issues of "Notices of Judgment Under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act" include notices of disposition of nine libel actions instituted since March, 1950.

In only two of the nine cases involving flour were flour mills named in the action, and one of the two concerned a deficiency of vitamin enrichment ingredients. The other action involving a flour mill concerned the sanitary condition of the mill. The citation included the charge that the product was "prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become adulterated."

In the remaining seven cases, the charge specifically stated, "The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce."

The lots of flour involved were small and the flour was for the most part packed in 25- and 50-lb. sacks. Two lots were ordered converted into animal feed and the other lots were ordered destroyed.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

LAURITZEN & CO., INC., MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS

CHICAGO—George F. Lauritzen, president of Lauritzen & Co., Inc., has announced that the general offices and factory of the company have been consolidated and moved to a larger building located at 5830 N. Northwest Highway, Chicago. This move to larger quarters was augmented by the installation of additional new processing equipment for the company's products.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

MILL WAGE AGREEMENT

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS—After two months of negotiation, the William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kansas, has renewed its contract with the grain millers union. The contract calls for a 5¢ hourly wage increase across the board, retroactive to Aug. 5; also for double time for all Sunday work. No other changes were involved, according to P. H. Baum, vice president and general manager.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

About 75 friends in the baking and allied trades attended the testimonial dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York Oct. 24 to honor **Samuel (Whitey) Rubin**, president of H. S. Levy & Son. The dinner was given by the Associated Bakers, Inc., in recognition of Mr. Rubin's promotion of good will among the wholesale bakers serving the restaurant trade and of his work as president of the association "during trying times." Several members of the industry spoke, and Mr. Rubin was presented with a sterling silver candelabra and bowl.

●

Miss Diane Durham, daughter of **Mr.** and **Mrs. Roy K. Durham**, Minneapolis, has accepted employment with the Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., and is taking a company's training course preparatory to becoming a stewardess. Mr. Durham is director of the department of quality control for Pillsbury Mills, Inc.

●

A. James Sowden, vice president and treasurer of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kansas, called at the New York offices of The Northwestern Miller while motoring through the East with **Mrs. Sowden** and her mother and father on a combined business and pleasure trip.

●

After spending several days in meeting trade connections in New York, Buffalo and Minneapolis, **Theo Verkley** of the Dutch flour importing firm of Grippeling & Verkley has moved on to Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Kansas City and possibly other points in the hard winter wheat area. He is accompanied by **Mrs. Verkley**. In Minneapolis they were guests of **Mr.** and **Mrs. Charles C. Bovey** (General Mills) and **Mr.** and **Mrs. Carroll K. Michener** (The Northwestern Miller). The Verkleys expect to sail for home from New Orleans Nov. 15. Mr. Verkley has been renewing many old business and personal acquaintances. He was in this country four years ago on a similar mission.

●

Elmo Sleight, director of sales for the Acme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City, and **Fred Skelton**, Acme sales representative, Fort Worth, visited New Orleans recently.

●

Peter Justesen, Danish flour importer, and **Mrs. Justesen** left New York for Copenhagen by plane Oct. 28. During their stay in New York, Mr. Justesen was a visitor at the Tanner-Evans-Siney Corp.

●

Paul B. Neane, Russell-Miller Milling Co. branch manager, Birmingham, Ala., and **Harry S. Redmon**, company representative and past president of the New Orleans Flour Assn., visited the trade in New Orleans last week.

●

A. B. Spurbur, president of the flour milling division of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, called at the company's New York offices last week.

●

Dr. Francis Aylward, head of the department of bakery and confectionery at the Borough Polytechnic, London, has been awarded a Robert Blair fellowship, which enables him to study food technology in the U.S., with particular reference to the training of personnel for the food industries. He has been appointed guest in food technology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he will be there during the first few weeks of his six-month stay in the U.S. Later he will tour universities and food institutes in the U.S.

●

J. B. Wall, vice president and sales manager of the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson, Kansas, is calling on trade connections in Oklahoma and Arkansas this week.

●

Willem A. Meurs of the Amsterdam importing firm of Luchsinger, Meurs & Co., was in London Oct. 23 preparatory to making an extensive business trip throughout England and Scotland.

●

Claude F. Tillma, grocery products sales branch manager for Pillsbury Mills, Inc., at Oklahoma City, toured the major wheat growing area of northwestern Oklahoma last week and reported wheat in excellent condition.

●

Oscar Dick, son of the late Hector Dick, founder of the Dick Bros. Bakery at Manitowoc, Wis., has been elected president of the firm. He succeeds his father, who died in September. Other officers named during the reorganization stemming from the elder Mr. Dick's death are **Edward Zima**, vice president, and **Ray Cherney**, plant manager. **Edward Dricks** has been named foreman of the bread department; **Phillip Bettoni**, head of the cake department; **Thomas Lemke**, sales manager, and **Edward Wickert**, maintenance.

E. P. Wells

ELECTED—E. P. Wells was recently elected a member of the board of directors of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, the third generation of his family to serve as a director of the milling firm. Other members of the board have been reelected, and T. J. Boggs and W. L. Brisley have been named corporate vice presidents.

●

Several officials of the Fuchs Baking Co., South Miami, Fla., have received special recognition for services rendered in public activities. **Luther L. Chandler**, president, has been appointed to the budget committee of the Welfare Community Chest. **Judson P. Cash**, executive vice president and general manager, has been invited to become a member of the citizens board of the University of Miami. He also has been appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Bakers Assn. University Fund. **R. E. Chivers**, assistant general manager, has been made a director of the Dade County Red Cross.

●

J. W. Linden, sales director for the Valier & Spies Milling Company, St. Louis, is calling on the trade in Iowa and Nebraska.

●

H. H. Bunn, treasurer of the Hulsum Baking Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., was elected secretary recently of the Mid-South District of the Lutheran Laymen's League. The district is made up of congregations of all Lutheran churches in Arkansas and Memphis and Jackson, Tenn.

●

Announcement has been made of the engagement and approaching marriage of **Miss Emma Lou Rodkey**, Edmond, Okla., and **Curtis Donovan Edgerton, Jr.**, Sapulpa, Okla. Miss Rodkey is the granddaughter of the late I. W. Rodkey, founder of the Eagle Milling Co. at Edmond, and is the daughter of the present head of the mill. Miss Rodkey and Mr. Edgerton are both students in Oklahoma University. The wedding will take place Dec. 19.

●

Lee Whidby of Birmingham, Ala., representative in the southeastern states for the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., was a recent visitor at the home offices of the company in Wichita.

●

Charles B. Moore, executive vice president of the Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., has returned from a business trip to Oklahoma City.

●

G. M. Lowry, president of the Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., and his son, **William Lowry** of Denver—among the nation's top Hereford producers—have disposed of the Lowry ranch near Alamosa, Colo., for a sum in excess of $300,000. Included in the sale were 4,500 acres of grazing land, 700 head of Hereford cattle, two modern ranch homes and extensive ranch and corral facilities and feed stocks. The purchaser, **A. E. Headlee**, past president of the Colorado State Livestock Assn., takes possession Nov. 1.

●

Clyde Hendrix, president in charge of the feed and soy division, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Clinton, Iowa, is making a tour of the Caribbean, where he is conferring with agents and customers of Pillsbury as well as agricultural and governmental officials in Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Flour Sales Summaries from Leading Markets

Prices reported in The Northwestern Miller's market reviews are for flour packed in 100-lb. cotton sacks unless otherwise specified. Mill list prices are quoted in the principal manufacturing centers and sales prices in the larger distributing centers. They represent average wholesale levels and do not take into account high or low extremes at which occasional individual sales may have been made. Except as noted, the price situation reported in these columns is that of the day preceding publication.

Southwest

Kansas City: After a period of rather brisk business two weeks ago, demand dwindled sharply last week in the Southwest and total volume of business averaged only about 18% of capacity. This compares with 131% in the preceding week and 98% a year ago. About 15% of the amount was for export.

Pronounced dullness gripped bakery flour markets in this area throughout most of last week. At times the market was absolutely bare of inquiry except for a grocery chain which books price date of shipment as a normal procedure. A few carlot sales were made during the course of the week, and very few sales larger than 2,000 sacks were reported. Largest purchase made by any baker was scarcely over 20,000 sacks, and this was an exception to the rule.

The lax week came on the heels of a period of good business over several days of the preceding week. Since that time the wheat market has made wide strides to recover most of the ground lost during the time prior to the heavy flour sales. Bakery flour quotations were generally 15@20¢ sack higher last week, and this on top of stronger bag costs has left bakers content with current supplies.

Most accounts of mills in this area have sufficient stocks booked to carry them through the turn of the year. Average bookings are 60 to 90 days, with a good share of the trade covered for the current 120-day period. This is in direct contrast to the situation last summer, and better shipping instructions in recent months account for the better flour mill operations.

Family flour sales gained the main attention of the industry last week. Nationally advertised brands announced a 15¢ sack advance and allowed two days for buyers to cover. This was followed by a 10¢ sack advance in addition and new business was secured.

Export dealings were again limited. Holding first clear grades firm were export sales to Israel and Bolivia. A sale of 96,000 sacks of .7% ash flour to Israel was reported. Jamaica was in the market for 1% ash clears on Oct. 27, the total to be purchased being 50,000 sacks. However, the last time the Jamaican agents bought only 20,000 sacks of a reported need of 50,000 sacks. The Netherlands booked additional scattered lots of flour, but bids were mostly unattractive to mills in this region.

Kansas City mills failed to hold the production pace attained a week previous and last week operated at 80% of capacity. This compares with 85% the preceding week and 74% a year ago.

Quotations Oct. 27, carlots, Kansas City, cottons: hard winter bakery short patent $5.45@5.55, standard 95% patent $5.35@5.45, straight $5.30@5.40; established brands of family flour $6.20@7, first clears $4.40@4.65, second clears $4.15@4.20, 1% ash clears or higher $3.90@4.05, soft wheat short patent $6.80@7, straight $5.35@5.45, cake flour $5.90@6.40.

Eight mills report domestic business fair, 4 quiet, 6 slow, 3 dull.

Hutchinson: Very little new business developed for mills of Hutchinson and vicinity last week. The trade generally backed away from a rising market, and bookings were limited to a few small lots. Shipping directions showed some improvement, and mills were hopeful of enlarging operations this week. Running time usually ranged from 50 to 65%. Prices were 10¢ higher. Quotations, Kansas City basis: family patent $5.95@6.05; bakers patent $5.25@5.35, standard $5.15@5.25.

Salina: Demand for flour last week was very slow with prices about 15¢ sack higher. Shipping directions were not in satisfactory volume.

Omaha: A fair to good supply of flour was booked in this region last week as buyers opened up for the first time in weeks. Millers had to go out after the business, and after so doing, the commitments came through. Mostly family flour buyers were in the market. There was some inquiry from the government on buying but no booking. General inquiry was practically nil. Production was 5½ days, and quotations ended at $5.42 for bakery flour and $6.60 for family flour.

Texas: Demand last week was no better than at any time lately, sales amounting to only 15 to 20% of capacity. Sales were confined to small lots for nearby shipment, both family and bakers flour. Running time continued at three to four days. Prices were about 15¢ sack higher on all types. Quotations Oct. 28: family extra high patent $6.60@6.85, high patent $6.30@6.55; standard bakers, unenriched $5.75@5.85; first clears, unenriched $4.75@4.85, delivered Texas common points.

Oklahoma City: Local mills reported good sales last week, but operations ranging from 50 to 65%. Bookings were divided 75% to family buyers and 25% to bakers. Quotations, delivered Oklahoma points, Oct. 28: carlots, family short patent $6.80, standard patent $6.30; bakers unenriched short patent $6, standard patent $5.85 and straight grade $5.80. Truck lots 35¢ higher on all grades.

Wichita: Mills operated 4½ days at capacity last week. Domestic sales were very low and declined to average 40% of capacity, compared with 78% the preceding week and 72% a year ago. Export sales were negligible. Shipping directions were fair. Prices advanced 10@15¢ sack, compared with the previous week.

Northwest

Minneapolis: Only moderate interest was shown in bakery flour last week as family flour sales departments turned in a substantial amount of business. The bookings of family flour were heavy at mid-week when two successive price advances were announced.

Bakery flour buyers apparently were content to wait out a more advantageous buying opportunity. Most concerns are booked up to Jan. 1 and are lagging in getting shipping directions to mills. Wheat prices took a stronger turn at Minneapolis, supported partly by the hedge buying against flour sales. As a result, quotations on bakery grades this week are 5@10¢ sack higher.

Although interest in standard grades and high glutens is reduced, clears continue to be in good demand at relatively firm levels.

Estimates of the amount of family flour business transacted range from a 45-day supply to 60 days. The pattern was not consistent among various buyers, however, with some purchases for nearby included along with others for 120-day requirements.

Following the usual procedure, bookings followed announcement of a 15¢ sack price advance. Another scheduled boost of 10¢ sack brought in additional sales the following day. It is estimated that about half of the spring wheat mills' sales total consisted of family flour.

Sales by spring wheat mills last week averaged 119% of six-day capacity, compared with 58.3% the previous week, 42.3% a year ago. Shipments from mills averaged 57% of capacity, down from the 63.3% reported the previous week.

Operations of mills at Minneapolis averaged 82% of capacity, compared with 71% the previous week and 78% a year ago. For the entire Northwest production averaged 70% of capacity, compared with 65% the preceding week and 76% in the corresponding week in 1949.

Quotations Oct. 30: Standard patent $5.60@5.80, short patent $5.80@6, high gluten $6.20@6.40, established brands of family flour, enriched $7.15, first clear $5.60@5.80, whole wheat $5.70@5.90.

Central West

Chicago: Flour prices were advanced last week 5@20¢, and this was not conducive to buying. Business slowed up from the previous week, although there was steady buying of one and two cars and in some cases three or more cars. Bakers had been looking for a recession in prices so did not like the advance. Directions were fair.

Family flour prices also advanced, but a good business was done. In fact, it was one of the best business weeks for some time and good sales were made for 120-day delivery. Deliveries were fairly good.

Quotations Oct. 28: spring top patent $5.75@6.02, standard patent $5.65@5.90, first clear $5.60@5.88, family flour $7.40; hard winter short patent $5.55@5.75, 95% patent $5.45@5.70, first clear $5.05@5.15, soft winter short patent $6@6.75, standard patent $5.10@6.50, first clear $5.55@5.80.

Toledo: Reports from central states mills indicate that business continues at a routine pace. Sales and directions are sufficient to maintain current rates of operation. Occasionally a mill is forced to curtail operations because of the boxcar shortage.

St. Louis: Local mills advise that new sales have been very slow, with shipping directions moderately good.

Sales Under Wheat Agreement

1950-51

Importing countries	Guaranteed purch. bu.	Exporting countries—Total sales, 1,000 bu.: United States*: Wheat	United States*: Flour	United States*: Total	Australia†	Canada†	France†	Total
Austria	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Bolivia	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ceylon	[illegible]				[illegible]			[illegible]
Costa Rica	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]							
Dom. Republic	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Ecuador	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Egypt	[illegible]				[illegible]			[illegible]
El Salvador	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]							
Guatemala	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Haiti	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Israel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Lebanon	[illegible]		5	5		[illegible]		[illegible]
Liberia	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]
Netherlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
New Zealand	[illegible]				[illegible]			[illegible]
Nicaragua	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Philippines	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]				[illegible]			[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Un. of S. Africa	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]
U. K.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guaranteed quantities (exporting countries)				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sales confirmed by CCC through Oct. [illegible], 1950.
†Sales recorded by Wheat Council through Oct. [illegible], 1950.

Clears were reported in good demand.

Elsewhere in the central states last week, there was a decided lack of interest. Hard wheat flour prices were about 10¢ higher due to strength in premiums, but buyers most of whom are well fixed for the next two months at least, were not interested in following any price increases. Even though spring and soft wheat flour prices have maintained a fairly steady level of prices, demand for them has also been on the slow side. Shipping directions continue satisfactory on all types. Clears and low grades have held steady in price, with the demand about equal to supply. The high ash flours, which for the past few weeks have been little wanted, have shown some improvement in demand with a slight stiffening in price.

Quotations, St. Louis, Oct. 28: family top soft patent $6.20, ordinary $5.35, top hard $6.85, ordinary $5.55; bakers soft winter short patent $6.10, cake $6.10, pastry $5.10, soft straights $5.25, clears $4.65; hard winter short patent $5.75, standard patent $5.60, clears $5.15; spring short patent $5.95, standard $5.75, clears $5.65, low protein clears $4.95.

East

Buffalo: Flour business in the Northeast started the week at a slow pace with the only demand coming from buyers whose contracts were about run out. They started taking moderate amounts, but when the grain market started to advance producers raised flour prices to conform with the rise in the wheat futures and the contract buyers dropped their ideas of replacing the expiring contracts and decided to sit out, hoping for a reduction in offering prices. Two advances were put through by the producing mills totaling about 25¢ sack.

Quotations Oct. 28: spring family $7.45@7.60, spring high gluten $6.75@6.85, standard $6.15@6.25, short patents $6.30@6.45, first clears $6.20@6.30; soft winter short patents $5.65@5.75, straights $5.40@5.55, first clears $4.70@4.95 hard winter standards $6@6.15, first clears $5.70@5.85.

New York: Scattered fill-in sales of springs to distributors were practically the only general flour business reported. Buyers of all groups have made substantial previous commitments to cover their needs through the year and into January at lower prices, and the small current sales were nearly all for quick shipment. Other directions were slow as poor consumption of baked goods decreased the disappearance of stocks. Terminals like Brooklyn Eastern District were again reported crowded, and permits were difficult to obtain.

Southwesterns, having firmed up, were in little demand, and clears from both areas were again light and high in price.

Fairly heavy bookings of family flour preceded the 15¢ advance as buyers took advantage of the $7.45 figure in effect until the end of the week. Little activity was evident in export, and there was no confirmation of the low grade hard wheat flour business in which Holland was interested. Prices at the close of the week were about 10¢ higher.

Quotations Oct. 28: spring high glutens $6.80@6.90, standard patents $6.15@6.25, clears $6.10@6.25; southwestern short patents $6.05@6.25, standard patents $5.85@6; high ratio soft winters $6.25@7.05, straights $5@5.75.

Pittsburgh: The local flour market was again dull last week, with sales reported only fair. Hard Kansas and spring wheat flour shared in the light flour demand. Purchases made were largely on a fill-in basis, and no long term commitments are noted. During the latter part of the week, with flour prices advancing, more inquiries developed, but few sales resulted.

Soft winter wheat pastry and cake flours sold sparingly to supply only immediate needs. Family flour prices advanced 25¢ on some advertised brands and this stimulated sales as purchasers were told of the scheduled advance. They began purchasing on 120-day commitments as long as the old prices prevailed.

Directions on all flours were only fair to good the entire week. All newspapers of the city have been on strike the past four weeks, and retail sales of both bakery products and family flour have been showing a sales slump, reflecting the loss resulting from no newspaper advertising.

Quotations Oct. 28: hard Kansas bakers standard patent $5.62@5.82, medium patent $5.77@5.97, short patent $5.82@6.32; spring wheat standard patent $6.17@6.35, medium patent $6.27@6.45, short patent $6.37@6.57; clears $6.22@6.35; high gluten $6.50@6.97; family flour, advertised brands $7.16@7.75, other brands $6.60@7.40, pastry and cake flours $5.55@6.60, Pacific Coast pastry flour $6.22.

Boston: Trading remained quiet last week despite a progressively firmer tone which embraced all lines but was more pronounced in the southwestern grades. Hard winters were 15@20¢ higher and strong at the new levels. Springs averaged 5@10¢ higher. Soft wheat flours were unchanged to 10¢ higher.

While the trade appeared inclined to dispute the advance, as measured by buying interest, it was apparent that many buyers also felt that they should have taken advantage of the lower market before the rise.

Quotations Oct. 28: spring short patents $6.32@6.47, standards $6.12@6.27, high gluten $6.72@6.87, first clears $6.07@6.27; hard winter short patents $6.02@6.17, standards $5.87@5.97; Pacific soft wheat flour $6.17@6.42; eastern soft winter straights $5.17@5.77, high ratio $6.27@7.07, family $7.44@7.47.

Philadelphia: The development of a firm undertone has caused more bakers and jobbers to sit on the sidelines and wait out the market. Quotations this week were up 5¢ sack.

All grades of flour were involved in the trend, as contrasted with the recent situation wherein spring high gluten and family displayed independent strength. The conclusion is that earlier concern over the protein content of these in the new crop has abated.

Basis for the inclination to postpone purchases is the good coverage enjoyed as a result of orders placed a week or two back for 60- to 90-day periods. Those who failed to buy then are responsible for the trickle of activity. Price-consciousness is the dominating factor and the hand-to-mouth orders as a whole are less-than-carlot quantities.

Something which reflects the generally better supply situation is the failure of shipping directions to accelerate in the wake of the latest buying wave. There apparently is little concern over deliveries despite warnings that the boxcar situation remains tight.

Foreign buyers' offers are said to be substantially below what mills are quoting on the various flours. The only export activity last week was a 750-bag shipment to Havana.

Quotations Oct. 28: spring family $7.65@7.90, high gluten $6.90@7, short patent $6.35@6.45, standard $6.25@6.35, first clear $6@6.15; hard winter short patent $6.05@6.15, standard $5.95@6.05; soft winter standard $4.60@4.90.

Subsidy Rates Under Wheat Agreement

(In cents per bushel)

	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
To July 31, '51:					
Gulf*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Gulf to all of Europe, Mediterranean, Middle East, all of Africa and adjacent islands.

†Gulf to Far East and adjacent areas.

‡Gulf to Latin America, West Indies and Mexico.

Cuba Steps Up Flour Imports

HAVANA—Imports of North American flour by Cuba during August were the largest of the current year except for the month of January. According to statistics compiled by F. E. Carr, import-export statistician, Cuba imported 186,990 200-lb. sacks of flour in August, compared with 142,958 sacks in July. Total imports through August this year were larger than during the same period in either 1948 or 1949. Details are shown in the following table:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	142,958
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	186,990
Subtotals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
October	4,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
November	7,747	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......

South

New Orleans: Stronger and higher prices were no incentive in increasing flour sales last week. Buyers, particularly those with outstanding contracts, strongly resisted any price increases. The end result was that only moderate amounts were worked, principally on hard winters and particularly from Kansas mills. Shipping periods ranged from 30 to 120 days. There was some activity in northern springs and prices advanced in a lesser degree than the hard winters.

Cracker and cooky bakers purchased moderate amounts for replacement mostly, since most of their contracts carry fair balances. Central states soft winters were in better demand than Pacific Coast soft flours due to prices approximately 75¢ higher on the latter type. Cake bakers seem to be enjoying better production although still not up to expectations, and cake flour sales and deliveries are slightly heavier.

Family flour sales were up sharply in volume in anticipation of advancing prices. Shipping directions continue good with stocks on hand normal to heavy.

Continued inactivity prevails on export flour sales, with only small amounts being worked to Europe and the Americas.

Quotations Oct. 28, packed in 100-lb. multiwall paper bags: hard winter bakery short patent $5.55@5.65, standard $5.40@5.55, first clear $4.60@4.80; spring wheat bakery short patent $6.10@6.25, standard $5.90@6.05, first clear $5.80@5.95, high gluten $6.50@6.75; soft wheat short patent $5.55@5.80, straight $5.10@5.30, first clear $4.20@4.50, high ratio cake $5.80@6.20; Pacific Coast $6.55@6.65, pastry $5.90@6.05; shipments by barge from Minneapolis approximately 20¢ sack less.

Arthur A. Lederer

NEW PRESIDENT—Arthur A. Lederer, president of the Arthur Lederer Milling Co., Cleveland, is the new president of the Cleveland Flour Club. He was named recently along with Sol W. Newman, vice president; Curt Liebert, secretary, and Walter E. Pittsley, treasurer.

Pacific Coast

Seattle: The market continued quiet last week, with domestic demand fairly good and no particular change in the export picture. Bakers are keeping themselves booked 30 to 60 days ahead, in contrast to the hand-to-mouth policy which prevailed during the spring and summer. Mill inventories are heavy and are sufficient to take care of any unexpected business. Production was up slightly last week. Family patent $6.70, bluestem $6.18, bakery $6.30, pastry $5.88.

Portland: Some new flour bookings with the Philippine Islands showed up last week, but the aggregate was not very large. Canadian mills again got the bulk of the business, with Pacific Northwest mills sharing very sparingly. Otherwise, new flour bookings continued only fair, and mill production was low for this time of the year. Wheat prices are fairly steady, but with the amount available in the Pacific Northwest, buyers have no occasion to worry. Mills are making delivery on their old

SUMMARY OF FLOUR QUOTATIONS

Week-end flour quotations, in sacks of 100 lb. (Canadian quotations in barrels of 196 lb.). All quotations on basis of carload lots, prompt delivery:

	Chicago	Mpls.	Kans. City	St. Louis	Buffalo
Spring family	$...@7.49	$...@7.13	$...@...	$...@...	$7.46@7.48
Spring top patent	5.74@5.92	...@...	...@...	...@...	...@...
Spring high gluten	...@...	6.24@6.40	...@...	...@...	6.75@6.96
Spring short	...@...	6.06@6.40	...@...	...@6.04	6.20@6.45
Spring standard	5.65@5.90	5.69@5.90	...@...	...@5.75	6.15@6.25
Spring first clear	4.80@5.34	5.01@5.80	...@...	...@5.41	5.30@5.39
Hard winter family	...@...	...@...	5.30@7.00	...@6.65	...@...
Hard winter short	5.05@5.75	...@...	5.41@5.55	...@5.75	...@...
Hard winter standard	5.40@5.70	...@...	5.30@5.41	...@5.60	5.80@5.15
Hard winter first clear	5.06@5.13	...@...	5.38@5.55	...@5.15	5.70@5.82
Soft winter family	...@...	...@...	...@...	...@6.20	...@...
Soft winter short patent	5.60@5.75	...@...	5.30@7.00	...@5.19	5.65@5.75
Soft winter standard	5.10@5.30	...@...	...@...	...@...	...@...
Soft winter straight	...@...	...@...	5.25@5.35	...@5.25	5.40@5.55
Soft winter first clear	5.55@5.80	...@...	...@...	...@4.65	4.70@4.95
Rye flour, white	4.42@4.59	4.50@4.64	...@...	...@4.81	5.20@5.30
Rye flour, dark	2.50@3.65	3.10@3.75	...@...	...@3.56	4.35@4.42
Semolina, standard	6.00@6.16	...@5.98	...@...	...@6.03	7.00@7.13

	New York	Phila.	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring family	$...@...	$7.45@7.90	$...@...	$7.14@7.75	$...@...
Spring high gluten	6.65@6.96	6.90@7.00	6.72@6.87	6.56@6.97	...@...
Spring short	...@...	6.55@6.65	6.52@6.57	6.37@6.57	...@...
Spring standard	6.15@6.35	6.35@6.45	6.12@6.27	6.17@6.32	...@...
Spring first clear	5.19@6.25	6.00@6.15	6.07@6.27	6.22@6.35	...@...
Hard winter short	6.05@6.25	6.00@6.15	6.02@6.17	5.82@6.32	...@...
Hard winter standard	5.85@6.00	5.85@6.05	5.87@5.97	5.62@5.82	...@...
Soft winter family	...@...	...@...	7.44@7.47	...@...	...@...
Soft winter straight	5.00@5.75	...@...	5.17@5.77	...@...	...@...
Soft winter standard	...@...	4.65@4.85	...@...	...@...	...@...
Rye flour, white	4.85@4.95	4.90@5.00	...@...	5.06@5.33	...@...
Rye flour, dark	...@...	...@...	...@...	4.20@4.35	...@...
Semolina, standard	6.48@6.59	...@...	...@...	...@6.41	...@...

	Seattle	Los Angeles		Toronto	**Winnipeg
Family patent	$...@6.79	$...@...	Spring top patent	$...@...	$11.10@11.30
Bluestem	...@6.18	...@...	Spring second patent	...@...	10.60@10.80
Bakery grades	...@6.39	...@...	Spring first clear	...@...	...@...
Pastry	...@5.88	...@...	Ontario soft winters	...@...	...@...

**In cottons, Fort William basis.

SUMMARY OF MILLFEED QUOTATIONS

Week-end millfeed quotations, summarized from the market reviews, are based on carload lots, prompt delivery, in tons, packed in 100-lb. sacks, f.o.b. at indicated points:

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Ft. Worth
Spring bran	$...@48.50	$...@46.00	$...@...	$...@...	$...@...
Hard winter bran	...@...	...@...	42.50@43.00	...@...	...@...
Soft winter bran	...@...	...@...	...@...	...@46.50	50.00@51.00
Standard midds.*	49.50@51.00	...@47.00	...@...	...@...	...@...
Flour midds.†	...@60.00	...@55.50	49.00@49.50	...@52.00	57.50@58.50
Red dog	63.50@68.50	...@62.00	...@...	...@...	...@...

	Buffalo	Philadelphia	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring bran	$50.00@52.00	$...@57.00	$...@56.00	$54.00@56.10	$...@...
Standard midds.*	50.50@51.00	...@58.00	...@58.00	56.25@57.10	...@...
Flour midds.†	67.00@69.00	...@...	...@...	65.80@68.10	...@...
Red dog	68.50@69.50	...@78.50	78.00@78.50	73.60@75.10	...@...

	Spring bran	Shorts	Middlings
Toronto	$...@...	$...@...	$...@...
‡Winnipeg	...@45.00	...@51.00	...@...

*Brown shorts. †Gray shorts. ‡Fort William basis.

UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

Visible supply of grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade in bushels (000's omitted) on Oct. 21, and the corresponding date of a year ago:

	Wheat 1950	Wheat 1949	Corn 1950	Corn 1949	Oats 1950	Oats 1949	Rye 1950	Rye 1949	Barley 1950	Barley 1949
Baltimore	3,964	4,552	2,119	1,924	59	192	138	221	38	123
Boston	72	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo	14,230	14,725	2,669	391	2,267	3,745	393	116	2,039	2,649
Afloat	492	7,163	95	322	...	3,781	...	...	...	...
Chicago	13,632	13,849	8,520	3,929	2,444	1,878	4,921	1,182	513	458
Duluth	24,489	19,828	1,758	310	4,875	3,365	306	430	4,999	5,864
Enid	12,666	24,154	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Ft. Worth	11,833	4,858	644	204	110	184	10	16	15	20
Galveston	2,131	3,027	9	832	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hutchinson	18,694	13,418	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Indianapolis	3,461	3,189	494	324	219	378	33	37	...	...
Kansas City	37,163	30,222	1,884	909	164	299	119	210	47	74
Milwaukee	304	364	1,311	640	103	492	43	...	1,481	5,126
Minneapolis	6,612	18,161	6,655	215	4,647	6,093	1,236	1,900	6,775	11,692
New Orleans	4,773	1,238	245	329	27	7	...	...	...	...
New York	486	1,978	598	680	21	304	...	...	5	...
Afloat	8,616	7,273	...	...	447	...	...	...	...	...
Omaha	13,575	16,773	8,196	2,548	288	1,440	103	254	48	47
Peoria	349	406	819	145	152	74	...	...	22	...
Philadelphia	2,494	3,334	153	554	5	15	11	43	29	142
Sioux City	1,531	1,720	340	192	402	721	3	57	162	41
St. Joseph	4,589	3,078	494	190	867	661	...	...	84	39
St. Louis	6,744	7,784	711	113	1,288	1,865	22	42	44	34
Wichita	14,319	12,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	29
Lakes	91	233	95	365	...	...	...	83	...	...
Canals	233	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	226,726	218,476	36,403	16,687	15,495	25,216	7,867	4,379	23,835	27,778

GRAIN FUTURES—CLOSING PRICES

Closing grain futures quotations in leading markets, in cents per bushel:

WHEAT

	Minneapolis Dec.	Minneapolis Mar.	Chicago Dec.	Chicago Mar.	Chicago May	Chicago July	Kansas City Dec.	Kansas City Mar.	Kansas City July	Flaxseed Minneapolis Oct.	Flaxseed Minneapolis Dec.
Oct. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	328
Oct. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	328
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	228	228	[illegible]	[illegible]	221	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Oct. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	231	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Oct. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Oct. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]

	CORN Chicago Dec.	CORN Chicago Mar.	RYE Chicago Dec.	RYE Chicago Mar.	RYE Winnipeg Oct.	RYE Winnipeg Dec.	RYE Minneapolis Dec.	RYE Minneapolis Mar.	OATS Chicago Dec.	OATS Chicago Mar.	OATS Minneapolis Dec.	OATS Minneapolis Mar.
Oct. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

contracts without any difficulty in securing wheat.

Quotations Oct. 28: high gluten $6.58, all Montana $6.36, fancy hard wheat clears $6.30, bluestem bakers $6.19, cake $6.80, pastry $5.98, whole wheat 100% $5.98, graham $5.68, cracked wheat $5.78.

Canada

Winnipeg: Canadian mills worked almost 190,000 bbl. flour for export last week, including 39,000 bbl. listed as Class 2 sales. Most of the latter went to Hong Kong, Japan, Venezuela and Formosa. The remainder was for IWA countries, with the U.K. the best buyer. Others included the Philippines, Hong Kong, Venezuela, Guatemala, Surinam, Gold Coast and Nigeria. Domestic trade was good and mills are operating to capacity, largely as the result of U.K. orders for November shipment. Prices are steady. Quotations Oct. 28: top patent springs for delivery between Fort William and the British Columbia boundary $11.10@11.30 cottons, second patents $10.60@10.80, second patents to bakers $10.10@10.30.

Vancouver: The new Philippine government agency set up to handle imports, the Prices Stabilization Corp. known as "Prisco" has taken over flour imports into Manila, and its initial operations are reported much more favorable than the old body, the Philippine Rehabilitation and Trade Relief Administration.

Business was placed by Prisco last week, the total quantity reported to be about 10% higher than the previous monthly quotas. Canadian mills are understood to be supplying some 250,000 bbl. which will be shipped early in November. The new organization is arranging all the credits for the flour purchases and cable reports from Manila indicate that many of the troubles encountered in dealing with PRATRA will be eliminated.

Canadian mills also received some substantial orders from Hong Kong buyers during the week, the first important business from there in some time. These orders follow liquidation of some burdensome supplies by Hong Kong dealers during the past few months. The new business was mainly in clears and second patents.

Meanwhile, mills are still moving some government regulation flour to the U.K. under contracts signed some time ago, but future shipments to that country are not expected to be large since the buyers have exercised their option to ship from eastern Canadian ports.

Domestic business continues quiet with prices unchanged. For hard wheat grinds, cash car quotations: first patents $11 in 98's cottons; Bakers patents $9.70 in paper bags and $10.15 in cottons; western cake and pastry flour to the trade $10.95 @11.35.

Millfeed

Minneapolis: Millfeed markets were firmer last week, and prices for bran and standard midds. advanced $2@3 ton. However, continuance of unseasonably warm weather early this week reduced demand again and prices were easier. Quotations: bran $46, standard midds. $47, flour midds. $55.50, red dog $62.

Duluth: Demand was steady last week, the trend was unchanged and higher, and supplies were adequate. Quotations: pure bran $44, standard bran $42.50, standard midds. $45.50, flour midds. $58.50, mixed feeds $46.50, red dog $63.

Kansas City: Demand last week broadened to the extent that supplies became extremely limited and bran advanced $2.50 ton, while shorts gained $3.50. Some softness was apparent over the week-end, and bran dropped back slightly to $42.50 @43, sacked, Kansas City, but shorts held steady at $49@49.50.

Hutchinson: Interest expanded considerably last week and mills could not meet the demand. Bran demand was particularly keen, although shorts moved readily, mostly to the southern trade. Prices were up $2@2.50. Quotations, Kansas City basis: bran $43@43.50, gray shorts $48@48.50.

Salina: Demand was good last week. Bran was $2 ton higher and shorts 50¢ ton higher. Supplies were about in line with trade requirements. Quotations, basis Kansas City: bran $42@42.50, gray shorts $47@47.50.

Oklahoma City: Quotations, straight cars: bran $45.50, mill run $48.30, shorts $51. Mixed or pool cars $1 higher on all classes.

Wichita: Millfeed demand improved last week. Offerings were insufficient to meet the demand. Quotations, basis Kansas City, Oct. 28: bran $43@43.25, shorts $48@48.50; bran advanced $2@2.25 ton and shorts $1.50 @2 ton, compared with the preceding week.

Fort Worth: Quotations Oct. 28: bran $50@51, gray shorts $57.50@58.50, delivered Texas common points, about $3 higher on bran and $1.50 up on shorts, compared with the week previous. Demand was good and offerings only moderate in volume.

Chicago: Bran $48.50, standard midds. $49.50@51, flour midds. $60, red dog $63.50@68.50. Demand is picking up. Supplies are adequate.

St. Louis: The millfeed market was steady last week with offerings and demand light. Demand from the East was practically dead because of Canadian competition. Bran $46.50, shorts $52, St. Louis.

Omaha: Millfeed was very strongly in demand here last week. Prices rose to $43.25 for bran and $48.50 for shorts.

Toledo: Millfeed prices were fairly steady last week. Production was going into consumption, with no backing up. Soft winter wheat bran was quoted around $47 and standard midds. at $49, f.o.b. mill.

Buffalo: Demand last week remained at a fairly good level due to a growing lack of pasture and cooler weather. Standard bran advanced $2 ton toward the last of the week while other millfeeds remained unchanged, except red dog, which was off $1. Quotations: standard bran $50@52, middlings $50.50@51, flour midds. $67@69, red dog $68.50@69.50.

Boston: Millfeeds were somewhat firmer last week, but the advance was regarded as a reflection of higher grain markets rather than any step-up in demand. Buyers continued to operate on a cautious scale. Spring bran was the outstanding firm spot, advancing $1.50 to $2. Middlings were $1 higher. Mixed feeds were unchanged, while red dog registered an advance of 50¢. Quotations Oct. 28: spring bran $56, middlings $58, mixed feeds $58, red dog $78@78.50.

Philadelphia: Millfeed prices in this market continue to show a stability which had been missing for some time. Supplies on hand are more than ample for current demand, but dealers expect more orders as soon as the weather turns cooler. The Oct. 29

list of quotations was unchanged from the week previous: bran $57, standard midds. $58, red dog $75.

Pittsburgh: Bran and standard midds. prices were lower the first of last week, and sales and inquiry were good. Flour midds. and red dog prices were higher, and buying in these lines was also satisfactory. Offerings covered all needs. Quotations, f.o.b. Pittsburgh points: bran $54@56.10, standard midds. $56.25@57.10, flour midds. $65.60@68.10, red dog $73.60@75.10.

New Orleans: Millfeed prices advanced steadily last week, and sales were of good volume. Mill offerings on bran were adequate, but shorts were hard to obtain. Feed mixers and jobbers are carrying slightly heavier stocks in the face of the boxcar shortage. All business is for prompt to 10-day shipment. Bran $52.75@53.25, shorts $58@58.50, middlings $61@62.

Ogden: Millfeed prices declined $1 last week. Demand and supply were about equal. Demand was weak to the West Coast. Plants are working to capacity six days a week and are booked well through November. Quotations: red bran and mill run $44, middlings $48; to Denver: red bran and mill run $51, middlings $55; to California: red bran and mill run $51.50, middlings $55.50, f.o.b. San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Seattle: The market was slightly stronger last week, although no particular buying interest was in evidence. Flour mills were well sold up, while buyers were comfortable as far as supplies were concerned. November shipment was $46 and December $47, delivered common transit points.

Portland: Mill run $45, middlings $51 ton.

Winnipeg: Millfeeds are in good demand, with all carlot quantities moving from western Canada, apparently for eastern consumption. There were no reports of export business. Quotations: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta bran $46, shorts $51, small lots ex-country elevators and warehouses $3 extra.

Vancouver: Domestic prices continued somewhat easier last week. Offerings were about $2 ton lower on bran and shorts and $5 on middlings with prairie mills seeking business. Stocks here are ample for current needs, but sales are still on the small side. Cash car quotations: bran $50.30@51.30, shorts $50.30@54.30, middlings $61.30@67.30.

Rye

Minneapolis: Demand is limited to mixed carlots, and prices are slightly higher in line with stronger rye markets. Quotations Oct. 30: white rye $4.30@4.50, medium rye $4.10@4.30, dark rye $3.55@3.75.

St. Louis: Sales and shipping directions are fair. Pure white $4.91, medium $4.71, dark $4.16, rye meal $4.41.

Philadelphia: Interest in rye flour showed improvement again last week. This is because many bakers were placed in a position where replacement became a necessity. Orders involved only modest amounts. The Oct. 28 quotation on rye white of $4.90@5 was unchanged from the previous week.

Pittsburgh: Rye flour sales expanded somewhat last week. However, the purchases were only on a hand-to-mouth basis. Quotations, f.o.b. Pittsburgh points: pure white No. 1 $5@5.05, medium $4.70@4.85, dark $4.20@4.30, blended $4.25@4.35, rye meal $4.50@4.55.

Buffalo: Demand for rye flour in the Northeast last week remained at a fairly level stage, although a price advance the latter part of the week evidently slowed down some potential purchases. White rye was up 10¢ as were medium and dark. Quotations: white rye $5.10@5.20, dark rye $4.35@4.45, medium rye $4.90@5.

New York: Rye flour sales last week were held to small, scattered lots in a featureless market. Pure white patents $4.80@4.95.

Chicago: Rye flour sales were spotty last week. Only small orders were received. White patent rye $4.42@4.50, medium $4.22@4.30, dark $3.50@3.80.

Portland: White rye $6, pure dark $5.10.

Oatmeal

Winnipeg: Trade in rolled oats and oatmeal was good last week and it was indicated that one or two minor amounts had been worked for export. Prices remained firm. Quotations Oct. 28: rolled oats in 80-lb. sacks $5.05@5.25 in the three prairie provinces; oatmeal in 98-lb. sacks $6.05@6.25.

Minneapolis: Bulk rolled oats were quoted at $5.88 Oct. 30; 20-oz. packages $3.35, 48-oz. packages $3.60.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

GOLF OUTING HELD BY BAKERS CLUB OF N. Y.

NEW YORK—The Bakers Club, Inc., held its last outdoor meeting Oct. 26 at the North Hills Golf Club in Douglaston.

Golf winners in class A were Don Buhrer, Clinton Foods, Inc., and H. J. Scholes. Class B winners were Edward C. Twyford, Caunse Mfg. & Importing Co., and Maurice F. Murphy, Ekco Products Co., who was tied for second prize with D. R. Rice, Continental Baking Co. Harry Rosenblatt, Standard Brands, Inc., came nearest to the pin at the 13th hole.

The first indoor meeting of the fall season has been tentatively set for Nov. 28 at the Hotel Shelton.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

L. S. MYERS TO ADDRESS K. C. BAKERS ALLIED CLUB

KANSAS CITY—Louis S. Myers, vice president and general manager of the Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, will be the featured speaker at the Nov. 6 meeting of the Midwest Bakers Allied Club of Kansas City. Mr. Myers will give his impressions of the state of Israel, which he visited a few weeks ago as one of a group of businessmen who conferred with Premier David Ben Gurion for the purpose of discussing the economic problems of that new nation. The Bakers Club meeting will take place at 12:15 p.m. at the President Hotel.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

NEW STORAGE RUSHED

DIMMITT, TEXAS—New facilities to handle part of the current grain crop are being rushed to completion here by the Kearns Grain & Seed Co. of Amarillo. Included in the construction are two steel tanks, office and scale facilities and a loading leg on a spur from the railroad main line. The equipment is being installed by Killingsworth Construction Co. of Dimmitt and the Mill Service Co., Fort Worth.

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We Operate Our Own Laboratories Including Pilot Bakery

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"There is always room for a better product."

R. K. PEEK President

PERCY KENT BAG COMPANY, INC.

KANSAS CITY • BUFFALO • NEW YORK

CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO. MILLING WHEAT FROM EVERY PRODUCING SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES

TERMINAL ELEVATORS: Chicago, Columbus, Nashville, Omaha, Minneapolis; St. Louis, Portland, Enid, Peoria, Davenport; Kansas City, Galveston, New York, Galveston, Columbus; Omaha, Enid, Chicago, Portland, Buffalo; Toledo, Buffalo, Kansas City, San Francisco, Winnipeg; St. Louis, Vancouver, B. C.

Feed Production Short Course Plans Completed

KANSAS CITY—The program for the Feed Milling Production School sponsored by the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Assn. in Kansas City, Nov. 27-29, was announced last week. The sessions will be held at the Hotel President.

Several subjects will be considered each day during the school session, each topic under the leadership of some production executive working in the feed industry who is an expert in the particular field. In the evening there will be a round-table discussion of each topic, questions will be asked and answered from the floor, and men affiliated with allied organizations in the equipment field will be present to participate in the proceedings.

Those who attend the school will be given a written examination and their papers will be graded. Certificates will be issued to those who qualify.

Plans call for limiting attendance at the school to approximately 200 persons, so that the group will not be too large to handle and so that all will have ample opportunity to gain full benefit from the material presented. It is the intention of the faculty to conduct the sessions in the spirit of a classroom.

John F. Heimovics of the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., Kansas City, is in general charge of the school curricula.

J. D. Dean, executive vice president of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Assn., said this week that reservations are still being accepted for attendance at the school. Approximately 150 reservations have been confirmed, and the number in attendance will be limited to about 200, he declared. The registration fee is $30. Applications can be made to Mr. Dean at 20 West 9th St., Kansas City.

HIGHER SALES REPORTED BY CONTINENTAL BAKING

NEW YORK—Gross sales of the Continental Baking Co. for the 13-week period ended Sept. 30 have been reported at $39,211,352.26, compared with $37,103,480.96 for the comparative period a year earlier. Net income for the period was $1,575,151.47, compared with $1,205,941.85 a year earlier.

Sales for the 39 weeks ended Sept. 30 were $111,534,229.04, compared with $111,418,807.43 for the similar period a year previous. Net income for the 39-week period amounted to $3,557,863.49, compared with $3,768,591.68 a year earlier.

GRAIN SUPERINTENDENTS ADD NINTH DISTRICT UNIT

CHICAGO—The Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents held its inaugural meeting recently. This is the ninth regional organization of the society.

Dean M. Clark, secretary of the society, said that quarterly meetings will be held by the chapter, rotating between Seattle in December, Portland in March, Spokane in June, and Vancouver, B.C., in September.

Lee McGlasson of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, was elected president of the new chapter. Other officers named at the inaugural meeting are George Watson, Crown Mills, Portland, first vice president; Verne Erickson, General Mills, Inc., Spokane, second vice president, and O. E. Christensen, Albers Milling Co., Seattle, secretary.

D. H. Burney, Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Vancouver; Niles G. Babcock, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Tacoma; Herman Kroloff, Allied Grain Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; Edwin C. Murray, Ralston Purina Co., Oakland, Cal., and Donald F. Peterson, Continental Grain Co., Longview, Wash., were elected directors.

Plant operation problems are the organization's primary interest, along with explosion and accident prevention, efficient and economical plant management, according to Mr. Clark. Ward E. Stanley, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, is national president.

California-Arizona chapter and a central Kansas chapter will be formed in the near future, according to Mr. Stanley. It is planned to complete organization of these two chapters before the SOGES national convention which will be held at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, April 18-21, 1951.

ATBI Luncheon Recalls "Adoption" of Evelyn Turner

CHICAGO—John W. Burns, honored as the oldest living past president of the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry at the 30th anniversary luncheon meeting of the organization during the recent American Bakers Assn. convention here, was head of the ATBI when Evelyn Turner was adopted.

Miss Turner, whose story is known to nearly all members of the allied trades association, was the subject of one of the most heartwarming incidents recorded in the ATBI's 30 years of service to the baking industry.

During the 1922 convention of the Southern Bakers Assn., allied tradesmen and bakers joined in contributing to a fund to insure the education of a six-year-old girl who had lost a leg by amputation following an accident.

Known as the "little sister of the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry," she was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1941 and took a government position in Atlanta. The fund, which amounted to a total of $3,892.45, was administered by a board of trustees of which Gordon Smith, Smith's Bakeries, Mobile, Ala., was chairman.

Mr. Burns, then representing Larabee Flour Mills, Louisville, has since retired and is residing in Evansville, Ind. The accompanying illustration shows Mr. Burns and Evelyn Turner at the time of the "adoption."

CHICAGO EXCHANGE GROUP OFFERS MARKETING COURSE

CHICAGO—The course "Grain and Its Marketing" will again be offered by the Grain Exchange Institute, Inc., in a series of 20 two-hour sessions beginning Nov. 9 and held in the afternoon or evening in the Chicago Board of Trade Bldg.

The institute, a non-profit organization conducted by members of the board of trade, has announced that the course will cover the fundamentals of grain growing, handling, marketing and transportation, together with grain exchange procedure, including hedging. Tuition is $15, including a copy of the text used in the course.

Classes will again be conducted by James S. Schonberg, Uhlmann Grain Co., and Donald E. Wentzel, Hales & Hunter Co. Afternoon and evening courses will be held on Thursdays; a Wednesday evening course may be scheduled if enrollment warrants it.

Brochures describing the course and application blanks may be obtained from the Grain Exchange Institute, Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill. Applications must be mailed to the institute not later than Nov. 4.

TO BUILD ADDITION

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS—Chalmers & Borton, Hutchinson, Kansas, has received the contract for a 150,000-bu. addition to the Iuka (Kansas) Co-Op Exchange elevator. It will give the organization 250,000 bu. capacity. Work is to begin Nov. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE RECOMMENDED TO MILLERS

BUFFALO—The advantages to be gained by operative millers in adding to their technical knowledge were cited by A. L. Belcher, industrial relations manager for Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, in an address before a meeting of District 8, Association of Operative Millers Oct. 28.

Mr. Belcher said that his company has established a policy of refunding the cost of the course when employees have completed it. He said that in numerous instances in his company, as well as in others, the technical knowledge gained by millers who took the course has qualified them for higher paying jobs. He emphasized the point that in milling as in other lines of work, "the breaks come to the man who is prepared and qualified to take advantage of them."

He also explained the mechanics of conducting an employee attitude survey and outlined the purpose of the survey. He said that all employees normally want to do a good job, to be one of a team and feel that they are contributing to the success and welfare of their group. There are many factors, he said, which contribute to an individual's morale and, by an employee attitude survey, some of the working conditions which could be improved are identified.

The survey conducted by Pillsbury Mills, Inc., covered a wide range of subjects in addition to the general attitudes and opinions about the company and its management, Mr. Belcher said. He reported that the company was pleased with the many complimentary responses and comments made by many of the employees, and was equally glad to learn of working conditions that can be improved.

Thomas Easley, manager of the Buffalo plant of the International Milling Co. welcomed the members at the opening session. E. P. Escher, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind., showed a motion picture film illustrating handling of bulk materials.

L. E. Collier, superintendent of the Toledo mill of the National Biscuit Co., and president of the AOM, was the principal speaker on the morning session. Mr. Collier congratulated District 8 on its achievements and went on to explain the problems facing the milling industry. He told the operatives that they figure prominently in a solution to those problems.

Frederick Tobler, of Tobler, Ernst & Traber, Inc., gave an interesting talk about silk bolting cloth during the afternoon session.

Donald S. Eber, executive secretary of the association, reported on current activities in other districts of the organization.

Mr. Eber also conducted the installation of newly elected officers of the district. The officers elected are: chairman, William B. Bosanko, Standard Milling Co.; vice chairman, Lyle Mertz, General Mills, Inc., and secretary-treasurer, Charles Wagner, Russell-Miller Milling Co.

J. George Kehr, superintendent of the Buffalo plant of the Russell-Miller company, was moderator at an open forum session. Panel members for the session included Edward J. Cecka, sales manager, S. Howes & Co., Inc., Silver Creek, N.Y.; Sherman Thurston, Pittsford (N.Y.) Flour Mills; George Trum, Russell-Miller Milling Co., and Stuart Butler.

A banquet, followed by an entertainment program and an address by Clint Buehlman, radio station WBEN, Buffalo, was presented during the evening for the operatives and their wives.

WANT ADS

Advertisements in this department are 10c per word; minimum charge, $1. Add 10c per insertion for forwarding of replies if keyed to office of publication. (Count six words for signature.) Situation Wanted advertisements will be accepted for 5c per word, $1 minimum. Add 10c per insertion for keyed replies. Display Want Ads $6 per inch per insertion. All Want Ads cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—HEAD OR SECOND MILLER'S position. 17 years' experience—Mills to 2,000 cwt.; good references. J. E. Moore, Paris, Ark.

POSITION AS MILLER IN ANY MILL. Will go most anywhere. 34 years' experience. F. E. Harmon, c/o General Delivery, Baker, Mont.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED TO BUY — RICHARDSON scales, bag closing machines and other good mill, feed and elevator equipment. J. E. Hagan, 1111 E. High, Jefferson City, Mo.

American Tradition.....

This fine American tradition is likewise the working principle in Flour Mills of America. The joining together of many flour mills, each with its own particular facilities for the milling of fine bakers flours, under one executive responsibility and control, is a distinct contribution to baking progress.

Millions of bushels of good wheats from which to select the best for modern baking values, modern scientific and technical controls in milling production, and high standards of uniform baking performance, assures the American Baker of unexcelled service in a wide variety of dependable flours, control-milled to meet his particular needs.

Depend on Flour Mills of America for *Performance Flours*.

Flour Mills of America, Inc.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Missouri, Great Bend, Fort Scott, Larned, Kansas; Alva, Oklahoma; Valier & Spaw Milling Co. and Sharpe Eye Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

After all!
"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY"

WINGOLD
WHEAT AND RYE
FLOURS
RECOGNIZED FOR
Quality and Shop Performance

BAY STATE MILLING CO.
WINONA, MINNESOTA
Millers of HARD SPRING WHEAT and RYE FLOURS

104 YEARS OF MILLING EXPERIENCE
PLUS MODERN LABORATORY CONTROL
ASSURES THE BAKER EXCELLENT RESULTS WITH:
HUMMER—Spring Hi-Gluten
LIBERTY—Short Spring Patent
BEST PATENT—Standard Spring Patent
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STRONG BAKERS—First Spring Clear
CAKE and PASTRY FLOURS
RYE—White - Medium - Dark
GEORGE URBAN MILLING CO. BUFFALO N. Y.

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Millers of Hard and Soft Wheat Flour
DAILY CAPACITY 3,900 SACKS

American Ace
—A superior bread flour, milled in one of the West's very finest flour mills.
American Flours, Inc.
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DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

GLOBE BAKERS FLOUR
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El Paso, Texas

Gallatin Valley Milling Co.
MONTANA
Flours and Grain
D. B. Fiesen, Mgr. BELGRADE, MONT.

The Wamego Milling Co.
WAMEGO, KANSAS
Millers of Kansas Hard Wheat Flour
HIGH CLASS BROKERAGE CONNECTIONS DESIRED

Further Increase in Farmers' Cooperatives Reported by USDA

WASHINGTON — Memberships in farmer cooperatives continued their upward climb in the 1948-49 marketing season, according to recent estimates of the Farm Credit Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Memberships increased a half million over the previous year—the same rise as in the previous three years—to total 6,384,000.

While duplications will cut this figure somewhat, as a farmer may have a membership in more than one cooperative, it is still estimated by USDA that more than half the farmers in the country now use the services of farmer cooperatives to market their products or buy their supplies.

The 10,075 farmer cooperatives used in the survey did an estimated $7.3 billion business by marketing what farmers produce and over $2 billion by purchasing supplies. Combined, this totaled $9.3 billion. The 1948-49 business was an 8% increase as compared with a 21% increase during the previous season.

Minnesota led all other states in three ways. Its 1,284 cooperatives with headquarters within the state represented 615,000 memberships, and accounted for a $849 million business. In estimated business, California and Illinois followed Minnesota. In number of memberships, Illinois and Wisconsin ranked second and third. And in number of cooperatives, Wisconsin and Iowa placed second and third.

Grains accounted for the largest volume of business—an estimated amount of $2.3 billion.

SHELLABARGER TO BUILD MODERN SOYBEAN PLANT

DECATUR, ILL.—W. L. Shellabarger, president of Shellabarger Mills, Inc., Decatur, has announced that his company has begun to build a new 250-ton soybean solvent extraction processing plant at Decatur.

The Shellabarger company decided last year that its 150-ton expeller plant at Pana, Ill., would have difficulty competing with the more efficient solvent type plants and would have to be converted or replaced by a plant of the newer type.

The new plant will be built on a 32-acre tract of ground owned by the company just outside of Decatur. The Pana mill will be operated as long as it is economical, Mr. Shellabarger said, and it may be possible to continue the operation indefinitely.

EXPANSION ANNOUNCED BY WEST COAST SUPPLY CO.

LOS ANGELES—The West Coast Supply Co. has announced expansion of its technical and research division under the leadership of J. J. Handler.

Wilbur Cushman, former U.S. Army baker consultant and service representative for Golden State Milk Co., has become associated with Westco, specializing on bakery service work in connection with icing and icing bases. Henry Nelson, formerly associated with Pillsbury Mills, Inc., is now servicing Westco customers on prepared doughnut mixes. Perry Newmeyer has been appointed to represent Westco in the Oklahoma area. Norman Higgins is now representing Westco in the Spokane, Wash., area. J. E. Anderson is representing Westco in the Utah and Idaho territory.

The Standard Since 1870
LARROWE'S
KILN DRIED
BUCKWHEAT
FLOUR
• LIGHT • MEDIUM • DARK
LARROWE MILLS, INC.
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"DIAMOND D"
A High Grade Baker's Spring Patent
Milled Under Laboratory Control
From Montana Spring Wheat
Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc.
SHERIDAN, WYOMING

BLAIR'S Certified FLOUR
BLAIR MILLING CO., Atchison, Kans.

DIXIE LILY
A flour without a equal anywhere
Plain and Self-rising
THE BUHLER MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
BUHLER, KANSAS
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Low Grades and Millfeed
U. S. JOSEPH CO., INC.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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Texas, Minnesota, Kansas Stations Release Three New Wheat Varieties

WASHINGTON—Three new wheat varieties have been released by the agricultural experiment stations of Minnesota, Kansas and Texas. The new varieties are bread wheats.

Lee, a hard red spring wheat developed for production in Minnesota and adjacent states, is early maturing bearded wheat, resistant to all races of leaf rust known in North America. It is especially well suited for the eastern and southern parts of the spring wheat region where leaf rust is a serious problem. Its disadvantages include susceptibility to loose smut, bunt, scab and bacterial black chaff, and to the race 15B of stem rust which appeared in commercial fields in 1950.

The Texas station has released a hard red winter wheat which has been named Quanah. It is the result of a compound cross involving five varieties—Comanche, Mediterranean, Hope, Honor and Forward. The new wheat carries many of the desirable characteristics of the popular Comanche variety.

In adapted areas it produces high yields and has short straw which makes it easy to combine. High resistance to leaf rust and the common races of stem rust makes Quanah superior to Comanche for pasture. The new variety is, however, more susceptible to injury by drouth and winter kill than Comanche and for this reason it probably will not be grown on the high plains of Texas or in states north of Texas.

The new variety released by the Kansas station has not been named. It is recommended for production in western Kansas where tests have shown that it outyields Comanche from 1 to 3 bu. an acre. It is resistant to bunt and has a stiffer straw than Comanche, Tenmarq or Wichita and also excels Comanche in resistance to shattering.

Station agronomists said the new variety is somewhat more resistant to stem rust than either Pawnee or Comanche, but is more susceptible to loose smut, and in milling, it will not blend with weaker wheats as well as Comanche or Tenmarq.

The newly released wheat, C.I. 12133, is the result of a compound cross, having as its parents an Oro-Tenmarq hybrid and Chiefkan.

BERNARD WEISER ELECTED

BALTIMORE — Bernard Weiser, director of general sales for McCormick & Co., Inc., for the past four years, recently was elected vice president in charge of sales. Earlier in the year he was named a vice president of McCormick Overseas Co., export division of the parent organization.

Charles Barr

HEADS FEED GROUP — Charles Barr, Ames (Iowa) Reliable Products Co., was elected president of the Feed Institute, Inc., Des Moines, at a directors' meeting held during the Feed Institute Formula Feed Conference in Des Moines recently. Chester Salter, Teske Milling Co., Davenport, was named vice president and Marvin E. Narramore, Des Moines, reelected secretary-treasurer.

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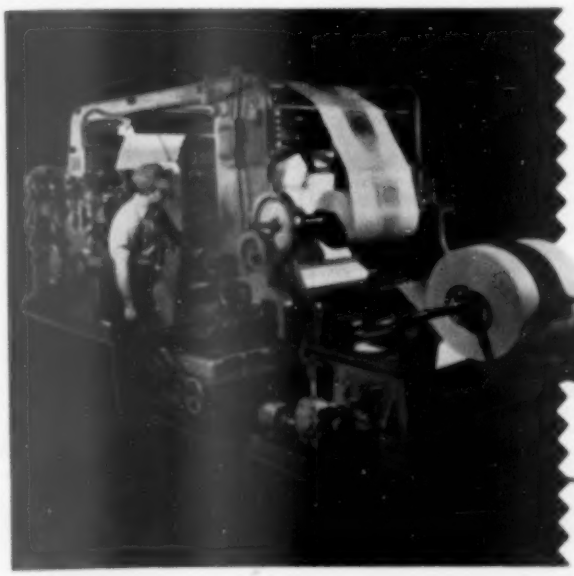

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GRISTLE GRINS

Visitor: "Well, my little man, what is your name?"

First Boy: "Jule, Sir."

Visitor: "You should say Julius." Then turning to another boy: "Well, my little fellow and what is your name?"

Second Boy: "Billious, Sir."

◆ ◆ ◆

"I want to know once and for all," the belligerent husband shouted, "who is boss in this house?"

"You will be much happier," his wife replied, "if you don't try to find out."

◆ ◆ ◆

A Wall Street man was inordinately proud of his suburban farm, from which he commutes daily. One day he was proudly conducting a visitor over his rural acres.

"You have a nice little place here," the visitor remarked.

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply.

"A nice garden and some fine chickens."

"Especially fine chickens. I tell you it is fine to take a basket every morning and go after eggs."

At this point the little daughter of the farmer brought the proceedings to a close by brightly chiming in, "Yes, sir, and sometimes we find one."

◆ ◆ ◆

In the post office of a North Carolina village a stranger saw the local patriarch sitting on a flour barrel and whistling. A bystander informed him that the old fellow had already passed his one hundredth birthday. Impressed, the stranger exclaimed: "Isn't that amazing!"

"We don't see nothin' amazin' 'bout it 'round here," was the laconic reply. "All he's done is grown old—and he took longer than most people would to do that!"

◆ ◆ ◆

One cold night a man with reputedly poor eyesight was driving a friend home. The frost was thick on the windows, and after a couple of near accidents the friend tactfully suggested that it might help if they cleaned the windshield.

"What's the use?" the driver replied, "I left my glasses at home."

◆ ◆ ◆

Everything was set for the wedding ceremony, but the groom was looking worried.

"What's the matter?" whispered the best man, "have you lost the ring?"

"No," he answered shakily, "the ring's safe enough, but I've lost my wild enthusiasm!"

◆ ◆ ◆

His health wasn't any too good, so the eastern city dweller went looking for a place to live in the Southwest. In one small town in Arizona, he approached an old timer sitting on the steps of the general store. "Say," he asked, "what's the death rate around here?"

"Same as it is back East, bub," answered the old fellow, "one to a person."

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CONVENTION CALENDAR

Nov. 12-14—New England Bakers Assn.; Statler Hotel, Boston; sec., Robert E. Sullivan, 31 Exeter St., Boston.

Nov. 20-21—Western Grain & Feed Assn.; Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; sec., Mark G. Thornburg, 422 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines 9.

Dec. 4-7—Super Market Institute; Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas.

1951

Jan. 8-9—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Assn.; Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati; acting sec., H. E. Frederick, P.O. Box 267, Marysville.

Jan. 12—National Soft Wheat Millers Assn.; Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; sec., Paul M. Marshall, 300 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6.

Jan. 21-23 — Pennsylvania Bakers Assn., William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh; sec., Theodore Staub, 5700 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

Jan. 21-23—Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.; Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis; sec., Fred R. Sale, 600 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis.

Jan. 23-25 — National Macaroni Manufacturers Assn.; Hotel Flamingo, Miami Beach, Fla.; sec., Robert M. Green, 139 N. Ashland Ave., Palatine, Ill.

Feb. 14—Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Assn.; Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N.Y.; sec.-treas., Mrs. G. A. Bentley, 1005 Pendergast Ave., Jamestown, N.Y.

Feb. 15-17 — National-American Wholesale Grocers Assn.; Drake Hotel and Knickerbocker Hotel, Chicago.

Feb. 17-20 — National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc.; Sheraton Hotel, Chicago; gen. mgr., Peyer H. Prato, 300 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Feb. 18—National Feed Brokers Assn.; National Canners Assn.; Canning Machinery & Supplies Assn.; Chicago, Ill.

April 8-10 — Southwest Bakers Assn.; El Paso, Texas; sec.-treas., J. B. L. Kilgore, 319 So. 1st St., P. O. Box 126, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

April 16-17 — Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Assn; Hotel Paxton, Omaha; sec.-treas., Howard W. Elm, 917 Trust Bldg., Lincoln 8.

April 16-18 — Pacific Northwest Bakers Conference, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

April 27-28—Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.; Plaza Hotel, San Antonio; sec.-treas., Ben M. Ferguson, Brackett Grain Co., Fort Worth.

April 29-May 1 — Texas Bakers Assn.; Baker Hotel, Dallas; sec., Mrs. Ed Goodman, 1134 National City Bldg., Dallas 1.

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